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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

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PALMERS
the all-British tyres.
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VOL. IV NO. 36 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden.	cms.
SUNDAY. 16				
Feb. 15th	Salsette	6000	Karmala	9000
24th	Kashmir	9000		
27th	Salsette	6000	Khyber	9000
5th March	Sardinia	7000		
12th	Medina	12500		
19th	Caledonia	8000		
26th	Mongolia	10000		
2nd April	Maloja	12500		
9th	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
16th	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500		
23rd	Salsette	6000	Khiva	9000
30th	Karmala	9000		

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo	Tons.
12th Feb.	Novara	7000	Malwa	11000
24th	Malta	7000	Mooltan	10000

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamers.	Destination.
12th Feb.	Lhasa	Karachi Coasting connecting with Dwarka at Karachi for Gulf passengers only.
14th	Linga	Karachi direct.
15th	Pundua	East and South Africa via Mormugao

& or later on, arrival of English Mail.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Penang Maru	S. Kushibiki	5280	1st Feb	10th Feb
Bombay Maru	S. Kobayashi	4625	12th Feb.	23rd Feb.
Totomi Maru ..	U. Tanaka	3412	21st Feb.	4th March

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures.
Saigon Maru ..	4538	Y. Yamamoto	4th Feb	14th Feb.
Tosan Maru ..	3856	Y Nakano	22nd Feb.	2nd March
Java Maru ..	1499	T. Fuchikami	23rd Feb.	4th Mar.
ShinkokuMaru	5336	T. Kuchiki	3rd March	14th March

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE CO.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT.,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bathroom Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SPRING SAILINGS, 1916.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Exeter	A & C	9873	....	24th Feb
City of Paris	A & C	9239	3rd April	1st April
City of Marseilles.	A & C	8250	29th Apr	18th Apr.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2ndclass Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	858	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	720
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	942	..	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at *one anna* throughout India at the following stations:

AGRA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDABAD.—Sha Surajmal Cunilal.
AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDNAGAR—La Croix & Co. St. Anne's.
AHMEDNAGAR.—A H. Wheeler & Co.
AJMER.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DADNERA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BANDRA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BARODA.—M. C. Kothari.
BARODA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BELGAUM.—Higginbotham & Co.
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BHAVNAGAR.—Trivedi Jethalal Kalian.
BHOPAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHUSAVAL.—Pinto & Sons.
BHUSAVAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BINA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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DEOLALI.—Nusserwauji & Sons.
DELHI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DELHI.—The Elhence, Agency.
DHARWAR.—Higginbotham & Co.
DHOND.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
GWALIOR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
HUBLI.—Higginbotham & Co.
HYDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
IGATPURI.—Pinto & Sons.
IGATPURI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
ITARSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JHANSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co
KALYAN.—Proprietor, Refreshment Room, Kalyan Station.
KHANDWA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—La Croix & Co.
KOLHAPUR CITY.—S. A. Kulkarni & Co.
KOTAH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society Ltd.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MATHERAN.—Shapurji Nowroji & Co.
MHOW.—Sorabji Maneckji.
MHOW.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUTRA JUNCTION.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NAGPUR.—"Maharashtra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NEEMUCH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya, Esq.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
PURNEA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SECUNDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SIMLA.—Ram Sharanlal.
SHOLAPUR.—Dhonde Brothers.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—Changanlal Motiram, Kellapia.
SURAT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
THANA.—Jamshed and Fredoon Irani, opposite Railway Station.
WADHWAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WADI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

NOTICE

***** The Manager would be glad to receive applications for Sale agencies at Stations not included in the above list**

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave. Bombay, about
S.S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	1st Mar. 1916
S.S. Cassalia	6988	Wm. Kelso	9th " "
S.S. Olympia	5124	Alex. Andrew	23rd " "
S.S. Scindia	5106	R. Erskine	15th April "

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	667
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provides it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information, regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000

Head Office:

26, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—

The Anglo South American Bank, Ld.

Agents in Mauritius:

Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMPS OIL — B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL — B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS — B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES — B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439.

FELICE CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY AND POONA.

Caters for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

83-85, *MEDOWS STREET*
7, *ESPLANADE ROAD* } *BOMBAY.*

ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

Telegrams 'Cornaglia" Telephone No. 42.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK. LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen. 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsein Liaoyang	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	Calcutta	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney)	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Lyons	Sydney
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	(Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
	Pekin	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interests is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of threee per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England).

Bankers to the Government in Busra.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad and Basra.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £900,000
Reserve Fund £55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Fransqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe General de Belgique).
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J. S. Gaskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank, Ltd).

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Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description, of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds ..... Rs. 11,21,541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur Kota Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STEINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve £1,200,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopsgate London E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Singapore	Hoilo
Calcutta	Malacca	Hong-Kong
Madras	Kawala-Lumpur (F.M.S.)	Canton
Rangoon		Foochow
Colombo	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Karachi	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Tientsin
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Delhi	Batavia	(North China)
Penang	Sourabaya	Hankow
Puket	Saigon	Peking
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Yokohama
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Manila	Kobe
Medan (Sumatra)	Cebu	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER.
Agent.

Post Box No. 24,

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Peking	Yloilo
	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application., Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to subscribes in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES, may be had on application to—

The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

STRAYED—From Malabar Hill on Wednesday evening 9th February SCOTCH TERRIER DOG, Black, not full grown, wearing, thin leather collar. Will any one finding or seeing it kindly restore it to or communicate with

W. G. WAREURTON,
"Las Palmas,"
3159 Little Gibbs Road.

K. G. KANDADAY & Co.—Signboard, wall and scenery PAINTERS RUBBER STAMP makers, HIGH CLASS GLASS DECORATORS.
402, Girgaum Road, Bombay, No. 2.
1030

WANTED

WANTED—A small airy flat in Fort for residential purposes. Apply to Box No. 7 Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1023

WANTED—PAYING GUESTS for large well-furnished rooms. E. L. or Fans. Couple Rs. 225. Single Rs. 140. Apply Mrs. St POURCAIN, Edward House, Apollo Bunder. 1020

WANTED.—By educated Frenchman, Pupils desirous of learning French quickly and thoroughly. Address: MONSIEUR RALLOFIELD, Rafiya Manzil—1st floor, Wodehouse Road. 900

WANTED—MARRIED COUPLE or two CHUMS to share a large airy room with bath-room attached. All modern conveniences. Apply to "X. Y. Z.," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1002

WANTED—Applications for the post of Director, State Education, Indore, Pay Rs. 600-40-800. Application should be addressed to the HOME MINISTER, Indore and should reach him before the 25th of February, 1916. 3128

WANTED—A COMPETENT SALESMAN for the sale of copper ingots, sheets and specially copper wire for Electrical requirements. Apply stating terms and previous experience to Box No. 734, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3161

WANTED—A GRADUATE, with Mathematics as voluntary subject, on Rs. 60 p.m. in the P. B. High School Jamkhandi as an ASSISTANT TEACHER. Apply with testimonials to the undersigned before 1st March, 1916.

K. B. MOGHE,
State Karbhari, Jamkhandi.
Jamkhandi, 7th Feb. 1916. 3164

WANTED by the Busreh Municipality (Persian Gulf), a fully qualified MID-WIFE for Municipal Work in the town of Busreh to act under the Supervision of Civil Surgeon. Salary Rs. 120 per mensem, and with free quarters. Further information on application.

Native Christian preferred.

Apply with copies of testimonials to THE MILITARY GOVERNOR, Busreh. 1007

WANTED—INDIAN ENGINE DRIVERS for Pumping Plants in Mesopotamia. Applicants should be capable of taking charge of 25 H. P. oil engines.

Pay Rs. 60 to 90 P. M. according to qualifications and experience, with free rations, tentage and field service clothing.

Applicants should apply personally at the Office of the ASSISTANT COMMANDING: ROYAL ENGINEEER, Marine Lines, Bombay, between the hours of 3 and 4 P. M. 3140

WANTED an experienced Barrister, High Court Vakil or Retired Judicial Officer, as LAW LECTURER to the students of the Hyderabad Civil Service Class. Hours (2 lectures per diem during college term time). Remuneration Rs. 300 (O. S.) equivalent, in round figures, to Rs. 250 (British Currency).

Applications, with copies of references which will not be returned, should be sent to—

THE SECRETARY,
of the Civil Service Class Committee,
Finance Office,
1016 Hyderabad, Deccan.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA—WANTED

(1) A SHIPWRIGHT, commencing salary Rs. 350 per mensem.

(2) ASSISTANT SHIPWRIGHT, commencing salary Rs. 300 per mensem.

Candidates must be regularly trained Shipwrights or Ship Carpenters who have served full apprenticeship in a Shipyard.

Preference will be given to men who have had experience in Dock and Ship Work and boat building.

Applications should be addressed to the Chief Engineer, Port Commissioners, not later than 15th February, 1916.

S. C. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.
29th January, 1916. 902

FOR SALE.

NEW STANDARD WALL AUTO-WHEELS, Price Rs. 250 each. For full particulars apply to Messrs. SURAJ, INDORE. 2865

LADIES and Gentlemen going abroad may advantageously sell their Furniture, Piano etc., in one lot. Apply Box No. 20 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3103

SALE OF FURNITURE of Lieut. Wilmer R.E., A. E. Deacon R.E., and Major Chamber TO-DAY at 2-30 p.m. at CRAWFORD & CO.'S Auction Room, next to Great Western Hotel. 3153

FOR SALE.—An ALLDYCE MOTOR CYCLE, 3½ H.P. two speed gear in perfect running order. For price and further particulars apply to the MANAGER, GENERAL MOTOR AGENCY, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay. 1020

FOR SALE—Black Oxide of Manganese in large quantity. Please inquire at:—

CHHOTALAL PURSHOTTAMDAS PATEL,
3152 Wadigam, Ahmedabad.

FOR SALE.—A two seater, with Dickie Seat, SWIFTE CAR 10—12 H.P. double cylinder Bosch Magneto, complete In excellent condition, going cheap. Apply to the MANAGER, GENERAL MOTOR AGENCY, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay 1021

REMOVAL CLEARANCE—199 pairs Gent's Black Box Calf Balmoral Walking Boots, Linen Lined, barktanned soles screwed on, toe capped, medium toe and fitting. In sizes, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10. Reduced to Rs. 3/15 per pair.

For particulars of other lines reduced write for our R. L.

THE CHROME LEATHER CO.,
612—5 Madras.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—A nice large airy room with bath-room attached, etc., also it has got a separate entrance. Apply to Box No. 1111, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1006

TO BE LET—A SPACIOUS STOREY ventilated newly coloured suitable for a respectable family at Ripon Road. Rent moderate. Apply to Box No. 733, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3146

TO BE LET—A HOUSE with compound fit for a respectable family at Mori Road Mahim, next to the Catholic Church. Rent moderate. Apply to Box No. 733-A, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3146

TO BE LET.—FOUR COMMODIOUS BUNGALOWS on the foreshore of Varsova. Well ventilated and commanding an excellent view of Malabar, Cumballa, Worli and Bandra Hill. Rents moderate. Apply to Box No. 6 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1021

TO LET—Well ventilated and breezy FLAT, Sussex Road, near Victoria Gardens. Large rooms with verandah. For rent and other particulars apply to Mr. S. S. PERRY, Arsenal Road, Poona, or to the Mali on premises.

TO LET—Half flat fully furnished, Crockery, Cutlery &c., consisting of drawing and dining room, large and small bed-room. Use of kitchen, separate entrance. Rent Rs. 160. E. L. & F. and latest Sanitary arrangements. Apply to Box No. 4, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1010

TO LET—Furnished Bungalows (A) Victoria Lodge (No. II) at Marzbanabad, Andheri, and (B) Clifton Villa and Clifton Cottage, Khandala.

All splendidly situated with stables, outhouses, etc. Apply to Mr. KHAMBATA, Solicitor, 25, Church Gate Street. 1016

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors, Investors' reference sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved security.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address.—"SURETY," Bombay.

G. M. JAYAKAR

ARTIST AND PHOTOGRAPHER
GIRGAON, BOMBAY.

Photos by Day and Night.

Pastles Painting a Speciality.

Perfect satisfaction in Snap Shots of Children.

Office, School and College Groups at special reduced rates.

Amateur Work done promptly and cheap.

A visit is solicited.

Studio open daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that our client Mr. KURSONDAS TEJPAL has contracted to purchase the property described in the Schedule hereunder written from Mr. Mangesh Atmaram of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant.

All persons having any interest in or claims against the said property in any manner whatsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned attorneys for the Purchaser herein at Esplanade Road, within the Fort, in Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to the claims (if any) of which no notice shall have been received and the same if any will be deemed to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of pension and tax tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the Girgaum Road or Breach Candy Road without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement six hundred and ninety-seven and one-ninth square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collectors Old No. 57 New No. 532 Old Survey No. 409 and New Survey No. 266 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 4257 Street Nos. 455—457 and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the East by the Oart belonging to the late Viswanath Vithoji Prabhu on or towards the West by the said Girgaum Road or Breach Candy Road on or towards the North by the property belonging to Nanu Narayen Kothare and on or towards the South by the property belonging to Parwatbai widow of Sadashiv Shanker Wagh.

Dated this 10th day of February, 1916.

PAYNE & Co.,
3165 Purchaser's Attorneys.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England.)

TENDERS FOR CUTTING AND SEWING UNIFORM CLOTHING, ETC.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 8th March, 1916, for the above work in such quantities as may be required on order from time to time, during one year and 3 years respectively commencing 1st day of April 1916.

2. Tenders must be made on the Company's printed forms which can be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each form. No refund of this amount will be made on account of unused Tender forms.

3. Tenders should be superscribed with the heading as above and a deposit of Rs. 200 (two hundred) should accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only cash or currency notes of the Bombay Circle if over Rs. 100 (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government Promissory notes will be received as deposit, and if the latter they must be endorsed "Pay Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order." Interest on Government Promissory notes lodged with the Company as Tender deposits will not be realized by the Company unless such interest is payable in Bombay.

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper
General Storekeeper's office,
Parel, 10th February 1916. 3160

NOTICE TO TENDERERS.

1. SEALED TENDERS for the supply of the undermentioned stores for 1916-17, will be received by the Director of Ordnance Stores Helene Lodge, Simla, W.C., up to 12 noon, on the 9th March, 1916.

II. Forms of "Tender" and "Schedules" of the stores for the supply of which tenders are invited are obtainable on payment at the rate of Rs. 5 per set on application in writing, and samples of the articles to be supplied can be inspected at any arsenal any day (Sundays and holidays excepted) between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m.

III. Tenders will only be received in accordance with the condition on these printed forms, which must be submitted in English.

IV. The approval or rejection of tenders rests with the Director of Ordnance Stores, who reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender, without cause assigned. The lowest tender will not of necessity be accepted.

V. Tenders will be opened at this office at 12 noon on Thursday the 9th March, 1916. Tenderers are invited to attend.

VI. Any further information required can be obtained on written application to this office.

Blankets, Jhools, Brushes, Oil linseed, Ropes head and heel, Cordage other than cotton, Grease lubricating, Gunny and articles made therefrom, galvanized buckets, wool, tallow and Timber teak, deal, sal and sissoo, etc.

H. JENNINGS, Colonel.
3131 Director of Ordnance Stores.

NOTICE.

WE understand that one Mr. KETKER is destributing pamphlets and leaflets in the name of "KETKER & Co." showing that The Asian Commercial Assurance Co., Ltd., has started Building Department, and that the said department is managed by him. We hereby inform the public that as he failed to fulfil certain conditions we have nothing whatsoever to do with the said Mr. Ketker or his firm "Kether & Co."

NANALAL MOTICHAND & Co.,
Secretaries,
The Asian Commercial Assoc: Co., Ltd.
3162

CHEAP RATES—THOROUGH WORK—SPECIAL SUPERVISION.

If you want your mortor cars thoroughly repaired, overhauled without any trouble and worry, and under the prompt and personal supervision of an automobile expert, please send your mortor to—

N. S. GUNMAKER.

AUTOMOBILE ENGINEER.
Corner of Grant Road, BOMBAY.

If the muscles of the throat are strained a cold is very easily contracted. Zymole Trokeys will prevent this; they are just the thing for hoarseness and irritating coughs. B26

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, ETC.

Under instructions from the administratrices of the estate of the late Mr. Kharshedji Dosabhoy Kashinath, deceased, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on TUESDAY the 15th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at Frere Road, opposite the Caxton Printing Works Fort, the household furniture such as dining table and chairs, sofa, easy chair, cupboard, almyrahs, writing tables, book case, teapoys French clocks, marble top pier tables with pier glass, teakwood and blackwood single and double bedsteads, harmonium, carpet, copper and German silver utensils etc.

The above will be on view, two days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF PONTOON DREDGER.

Under instructions from Messrs. Chornilal Harilal and Co., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on TUESDAY, the 15th instant sell by Public Auction at Mazagon Darookhana new Tank Bunder at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following:—

A Pontoon 10 inch. sandpump dredger specialy designed for working in small rivers and creeks built by Messrs. W. Simons and Co. Ltd., length of deck 48ft. breadth 15th depth 4ft. engines:—compound vertical type surface condensing. Working pressure 120 lbs. per sq. inch. Dredging pump 10" centrifugal pump capable of dredging from 20feet depth below flotation level and driven from the main engine.

For detailed specification and plans apply to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO LOVERS AND COLLECTORS OF ARTS, CURIOS AND NOVELTIES.

On THURSDAY the 24th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Waterloo Mansions opposite the Sailor's Home and next to Hotel Majestic, Mayo Road, Fort, valuable and handsome, richly decorated with the choicest colours and gold, extra large and small size Japanese vases one pair models of Japanese temple (Pagoda) decorated with real gold on dark blue ground, very handsome large and small Koro jars with covers, a selected collection of large and small bronze figures, each having some subject, rich transparent porcelain hand painted tea and coffee sets, large size copper enamelled vases, all decorated on the latest pattern, rich silver ware, such as vases, tea sets, trays, etc., etc. few lots of fancy Japanese ornaments small and large Satsooma vases, wall and table plates, rich tea and coffee sets with silk lined teakwood boxes. One very handsome silk wall purdah decorated with real gold, rich water colours on silk in frames, rich wall purdahs, etc., etc.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BHASKER LANE.

On SATURDAY, the 4th proximo, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagees and on account and risk of the Mortgagor Harichandra Soonderlal under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 15th day of July, 1913, and made between Harichandra Soonderlal of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part, the following property:—

All that piece of pension and tax land admeasuring six hundred and thirty square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 101, Collector's New No. 840, Old Survey No. 291 and New Survey No. 427, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality under C. Ward No. 4550, and Street No. 4, all which premises are situate and fronting the Bhasker Lane, in the City and Registration District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the East by a passage and beyond that by the property of Gordhanlalji Narsinglalji Maharaj and on or towards the West by the property of Gordhanlalji Maharaj North by the oart of Hargowan Anandji Desai, and on or towards the South by the property of the said Gordhanlalji Maharaj, and were formerly in the occupation of Balaji Jaggonnath, and his tenants and are now in that of the tenants of the Mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW WITH OUTHOUSE AT PEDDAR ROAD, CUMBALLA HILL.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Mr. Rustomji Merwanji Patel, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on SUNDAY, the 20th instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises the following very valuable bungalow with outhouses.

All that piece or parcel of Freehold land together with the messuages, tenements or bungalow with outhouses, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Peddar Road containing by admeasurement 3,979 2/3 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of Municipality of Bombay, under Street No. 22-26, Ward No. 3483 (1) and under Collector's Old No. 456, and New No. B/2425, Old Survey No. 81 and New Survey No. 3/7122 and bounded on the North by the property of Mr. Hunsraj Pragji on the West by the property of Mr. Hormasji Muncherji Cama, on the

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & Co.—(Contd.)

South by the property of Mr. Dattobhoy Ebrahim and on the East by Peddar Road, and the said property is now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

The bungalow is most substantially built on the latest sanitary principles fitted with electric lights throughout and most centrally situated absolutely open to West with large verandah at the front and back. It consists of one large drawing room, one large dining room, six large bedrooms with dressing and bathrooms attached-six stalls for horses and accommodation for 4 carriages or motors, one large godown and eight servants quarters.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned

BENNETT, & CO.,
Bombay, 11th February, 1916.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

BONA-FIDE.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, 13TH FEBRUARY, AT 2-30 P.M..(S. T.)

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE MADE TO ORDER ARTISTIC HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.

On SUNDAY the 13th day of February, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Chowpati, Walkeshwar Road, near the Seeri Road, in Bungalow No. 4, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood new design made to order household furniture from design of well-known English makers comprising set of sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, handsome new design mirror back sideboard, dinner waggons, dumwaiters, meatsafes, rich glass and porcelainware, marble top tables, handsome teapoys, upholstered velvet bordered Chesterfield drawing room suite, handsome tapestry, upholstered suite of sofas and chairs, handsome new designed chippendale pattern cabinets, rich large size Indian carpet, handsome corner cabinets, rich table ornaments, rich engravings, carpets, handsome brass double bedsteads, new designed double bedsteads, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, clothes and gown presses, handsome mirror door double and single almyrahs, bed room chest of drawers, revolving top office table, show cases, easy chairs, folding arm easy chairs, low chairs etc., etc., of Maharaja Saheb.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE WELL-MADE, NEW HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Auction Sale of Stock-in-Trade of a Furniture shop.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will on SUNDAY, the 13th day of February, 1916, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, by order of Bai Dharabai, widow of the late Khatri Kanji Khimji, well-known cabinet maker, entire stock-in-trade in the shop of the deceased at Paidhoni, opposite Alahi Bag, comprising:—

Teakwood and blackwood new almyrahs, inlaid and carved cupboards, chairs, chest of drawers, wardrobes in 2 pieces, marble top tables, etc., etc.,

The property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 11th February, 1916.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

ON GOVERNMENT and G. I. P. Ry. LISTS.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

Residence Telephone No. 696.

NOTICE.

An Auction Sale of the unserviceable stores at the Government Telegraph stores at Mazagaon will take place on FRIDAY, the 18th instant instead of the 19th.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 11th instant at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the juntion of the Nanabhai Lane and Hornby Road and next to the West End Watch Co., in the premises lately occupied by Messrs. W. H. Thorns and Co., the very valuable brand new substantial and neat polished high class teakwood household and office furniture such as dining tables, dinner waggons, dirty clothes baskets, tile topped teapoys, square fancy teapoys, drawing room complete suites of sofas and chairs, lined tapestry glass door single almirahs, panel door cupboards, reclining sofas, easy low and Curzon chairs, fancy cabinets, hatstands, towel horses, arm and armless chairs, writing tables, corner cabinets, glass screens, carved teapoys, glass door book cases, baba easy chairs, marble tables, wooden bedsteads, dressing tables, phonographs, records, etc. etc., the surplus property of a cabinet maker lately in the occupation of Messrs. John Roberts and Co., Ltd.

The above furniture is on view.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 11th February, 1916.

AUCTION SALE

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, BELONGING TO THE GOVERNMENT CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

In accordance with Section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Custom House on TUESDAY, the 15th February, 1916, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods:—

Whisky, glassware, provisions, toilet requisites, cotton trousers (pyjamas), vinegar, paint, wooden sleepers, bolts and nuts, fire bricks, and various other articles.

SALE AT 11-30 A.M.

AUCTION SALE OF ANILINE DYES AND CHEMICALS, MANUFACTURED BY MESSRS. ACTIEN-GESELLSCHAFT FUR ANILIN-FABRIKATION, BERLIN, EX-PRIZE VESSEL "GUTENFELS."

Under instructions from Messrs. W. & A. Graham and Co., acting in accordance with the orders of H. M.'s Procurator in Egypt at Alexandria, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 17th February, 1916, and FRIDAY, the 18th instant, if not concluded on THURSDAY, the 17th instant at 11-30 a.m. (S. T.) at Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.'s Godown situated in Store Lane, adjacent to their Office, the undermentioned goods ex-prize vessel "Gutenfels" the same having been condemned for sale by the Prize Court at Alexandria.

Black.—Fast blue black H. A. S. (otherwise known as Zambesi black), Columbia black E.A. Extra (full jet black shade): Columbia black 74555, renown black A.L. (Zambesi black B. H.)

Violet.—Methyle violet R, Heliotrope 2 B.

Greens.—Tannin green 56597, Columbia green G, Columbia green.

Yellows.—Columbia yellow, Chrysophemine G.N.M. Primuline.

Blues.—Indole blue, victoria blue B. (Basic).

Reds.—Manaima fast red (otherwise known as brilliant fast scarlet M.F.R. fast to acid), scarlet 4 R, magenta large crystals, carthamine H.A.S. (otherwise known as Resoline B), Columbia fast red F, Columbia fast scarlet 4B concentrated, Ace to purpurine 8B, benzo purpurine 4B, brilliant fast scarlet M.F.R., Congo C. dark, superior red (Delta purpurine 5 B.I.M.)

Chemicals.—Sodium sulphide, concentrated 60/62 per cent, aniline salt, Toluylene Diamine Base P, sodium nitrate, Beta Naphtole, bags of sulphate of alumina.

Sulphur Dyes.

Blacks.—Black 2 B Extra S, black A.W. Extra.

Greens.—Green 2 G.K. extra strong 60/100.

Blues.—Blue L extra.

For Perfumers.

Oil soluble red and yellow in bottles.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 11th February, 1916.

MESSRS. SORABJI. COWASJI & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS 21, MEDOWS STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD AND PEARL ORNAMENTS, ETC.

HIGH COURT.
O.O.C.J.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII, of 1913.

and

In the matter of the PIONEER BANK, LIMITED, (In Liquidation.)

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will under instructions from Mr. S. B. Billimoria the Official Liquidator of the Pioneer Bank, Ltd., (In Liquidation) and pursuant to the order of the High Court of Bombay made on the 9th day of December, 1915, in the above matter, sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of February, 1916 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their sale room, No. 21, Medows Street, Fort the following on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties.

On account and at the risk of S. D. Dadysett and M. N. Parekh.

1 Diamond Pearl ring, I Small diamond ring, 1 Diamond saphire ring.

1 Heart locket and chain, 1 Gold Jumkha Bracelet.

On account and at the risk of Thakoredas Fatehchand Arbustani and Varjiwandas Gulabchand.

22 Pieces Brocade (Kinkab.)

On account and at the risk of Bhagwandas Jaithabai.

1 Pair diamond studs.

On account and at the risk of John Thomas D. Earno Ryan.

1 Diamond ring.

On account and at the risk of T. R. Ross.

One silver tea set of 3 pieces and 2 silver boxes.

On account and at the risk of Dawoodbhoy Hajee Rahimtoola.

1 Diamond heart charm.

On account and at the risk of E. E. Woodfall Kawsika.

1 Gold chain.

On account of the concerned.

1 Pearl and brilliant nose-ring, 2 Brilliant Marquise rings, 1 pair brilliant and ruby ear-rings, 1 Brilliant diamond and pearls necklace 1 Diamond and emerald Rose-ring 1 Diamond and pearl Rose-rings 1 pair brilliant and diamond ear-rings.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 11th February, 1916.

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri
Government of Maharashtra
on 09 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 52, Medows Street.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MILL OWNERS COLOUR MERCHANTS AND DYERS ETC., ETC.

Sale this day at 3 p.m. (S. T.)

Messrs. Gandhi and Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms No. 52 Medows Street Fort this day the 11th February 1916 at 3 p.m. (S. T.) by order of an office closing colour business.

1 Case Magenta Small crystals German make original packing, Elephant Brand 100 Tins of ½ lb. each.
1 Case Prima Magenta of Messrs. Fabrick Bayer & Co., 2 Sepoys Brand 100 Tins of ½ lb. each.
1 Case Magneta (Prima Royal Ruline) 7 B 100 tins of ½ lb. each.
1 Case Extra large crystal Magenta 11 B. original packing 100 tins of ½ lb each.
1 Case Out. Magenta small crystal M. I. B. German make original packing Foolgadi Brand 100 tins of ½ lb. each.
82 Lbs. Magenta Small Crystal 164 tins of ½ lb. each.
30 Lbs. Cosmos Magenta Langar Brand.
104 Lbs. Alizarine 50 per cent. Monkey Brand 104 tins of 1 lb. each.
19 Lbs. Alizarine 70 per cent. of Lucius Co. 2 Tigers Brand 19 tins of 1 lb. each.
13 Lbs. Alizarine 60 per cent of Lucius Co. 2 Tigers Brand 13 tins of lb. each.
5 Lbs. Alizarine Karahana bridge B...
1 Case Alizarine 20 per cent. 3 Moon Brand one cwt.
150 Lbs. Dizo Black B. H. G. Tiger Brand.
1 Keg. Kango of Messrs. Fabrick Bayer and Co., 28 Lbs.
1 Case violet of Messrs. F. Fabrick Bayer and Co., 4 Horses Brand.
1 Case Magenta Karkhana Brand.
5 Cases Magenta Karkhana D. Brand.
3 Cases Chrysophenine.
8 Cases Auremine Belgium make.
Goods are on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance should be paid and the goods taken delivery of within 3 days from the date of sale.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT FORAS ROAD OUTSIDE THE FORT.

Under instructions from Messrs. Malvi Hiralal Mody and Ranchhoddas Attorneys for Mr. Abdul Hussein Mahomedally Mendiwala the only son of Mahomedally Jiwaji deceased, the undersigned will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY. the 8th day of March, 1916, at 4 p.m., (S.T.), the undermentioned immoveable property on the premises in pursuance and in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said Mahomedally Jiwaji under the indenture of mortgage dated the 17th day of June, 1914 made between Bakruddin Abdul Razak of the one part and the said Mahomedally Jiwaji of the other part, on account and at the risk of the said Bakruddin Abdul Razak the mortgagor.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold Land being a portion of Fazandari Land, situate at Foras Road in the City of Bombay, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon containing by admeasurement one thousand and two hundred square yards or thereabouts situate within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 6922 and 6923 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 2990 (1—2) Street No. 1—1A and bounded on or towards the East by the Sweepers Gully, on or towards the West by the public passage leading to Foras Road, on or towards the North by the Gully and beyond it Cumrudin's Chawl, on or towards the South by the Gully and beyond it Cumrudin's Chawl.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs. Malvi Hiralal Mody and Ranchhoddas Attorneys for the said Abdul Hussein Mahomedally at their office No. 79, Meadows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th February, 1916.

STANDARD OIL CO.
OF NEW YORK.
MARSHALL'S BUILDINGS,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price.
Snowflake 150 deg	6 13 2 per case.
White Rose 150 deg	6 13 2 per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg ...	5 13 2 per case.
Devoes's Brilliant 125 deg	5 13 2 per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	5 8 2 per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg...	5 8 2 per case.
White Camalia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 12 0 per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 12 0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 12 0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk)	4 2 0 per 8 Imp. gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

Thana Agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Rs. 0-2-0 per case to above Case Oil prices.

Coorla, Andheri and Bandra Agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk.

Price books supplied gratis on application.

MANAGER.

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

ON VIEW.

SALE OF FURNITURE TO-DAY FRIDAY 11TH FEBRUARY, 1916, AT 2-30 P.M.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 11th Feb. 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite to Government Dockyard and next to the Great Western Hotel, Fort, very valuable and handsome neat made furniture by John Roberts, Wimbridge and others, consisting of sliding dining table, dining chairs, dinner waggons, double meat-safes, blackwood carved chairs and tables, dressing cheval glasses by Wimbridge, zoonda almyrahs, arm and armless chairs, easy and rocking chairs, low chairs, single and double mirror door almyrahs, teak-wood cupboards, clothes hanging and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, solid wood sideboards with mirror back, selected artistic cabinets, hall side and corner cabinets, marble top centre tables, solid wood teapoys, writing dressing and wash-hand tables, reclining sofas, hat stands, book cases, vases, table ornaments, towel horse, hat stand, double and single iron beds, oil paintings pictures, rich carpets, rich platedware, glassware and crockery-ware, etc., etc.

The property of Lieutenants L. Wilmer, R.E., A. E. Deacon, R.E., and Major Chambers.

Catalogues are ready and the furniture is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th February, 1916.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Favourite Resort of the Elite of Bombay.

The Indian Theatrical record-breakers,

CHARLES HOWITT & A. PHILLIPS COMPANY.

Still doing tremendous business:

9-30 TO-NIGHT 9-30

Repeating last Night's Success:

Henry Arthur Jones' Great Drama,

THE SILVER KING.

The story of a man wrongfully accused of a crime which for a considerable time he really believes he committed. He strikes a silver mine and eventually, when rich, he clears his character.

Title-role.....Carl Lawson.

TO-MORROW MATINEE, AT 4-30.

The Epoch-making play.

"MILESTONES."

A period of play showing the evolution of dress, fashion and human nature from 1860 to 1885 and from thence to the present day. The action of the play is most interesting.

EVENING SHOW AT 9-30

ALSO ON SUNDAY NIGHT,

"THE SIGN OF THE CROSS."

A beautiful drama which has taught the world a greater moral lesson than any sermon ever uttered from the pulpit and vindicates the power of religion over tyranny and evil.

Marcus.....Jack Elagert
Mercia.....Gertrude F. Godart.

MONDAY, 14th FEBRUARY 9-30.

The Famous Farieal Comedy

WHEN KNIGHTS WERE BOLD.

Booking at S ROSE & CO.

EVENING PRICES Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1 & As. 8.

Instructions for booking the best available seats will be taken at the theatre from 6-15 to 8-15 p. m.

SPECIAL MATINEE PRICES:

Stalls Rs. 2, Circle Re. 1 & Gallery As. 8. All Children half prices to Rs. 2 & 1 seats.

At the Door of the Royal Opera House Taxi-cabs and Victorias are available at the close of each performance, but can be assured if notice is given at the Booking Office during the first interval.

Kirloskar Sangit Mandali

GRANT ROAD

RIPON THEATRE

Saturday, 12th February, 1916.
at 9 p. m.

MUKANAYAK

Sunday, 13th February, 1916.
at 3-30 p. m.

TAJEWAPHA

NEW URDU DRAMA.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE HOME OF GOOD PICTURES

OLYMPIA CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD

THE MASTERPIECE OF SERIALS

THE BROKEN COIN

— In 22 Episodes—44 parts —
6 Parts Each week—7,000 Feet.

FEATURING

GRACE CUNARD
FRANCIS FORD
AND
EDDIE POLO

THE GREATEST AND MOST DARING PERFORMERS IN THE MOTION PICTURE INDUSTRY.

GRACE CUNARD, herself, wrote the story in scenario form—from the original of the eminent auther EMERSON HOUGH.

GRACE CUNARD, four years ago, was working for Rs. 45 per week—to-day she receives Rs. 1,500 per week and her performances prove she is wroth it.

FRANIS FORD, directs the entire picture and plays the leading part opposite Grace Cunard —the same two who made "Lucille Love" so famous.

EDDIE POLO, is one of the strongest men in pictures and performs almost impossible feats.

DO NOT MISS SEEING "THE BROKEN COIN" WITH THESE WONDERFUL ARTISTES.

COMPARE THIS SERIAL WITH OTHERS NOW SHOWING IN BOMBAY AND BE YOUR OWN JUDGE AS TO THEIR RELATIVE MERITS.

THEY ARE ALL GOOD SERIALS BUT "THE BROKEN COIN" IS THE MOST WONDERFUL OF ALL.

TIME & PRICES AS USUAL.

Extra Show on Sunday at 3-30 p. m. with Household Prizes.

Separate Entrance for Gentries to 1st and Box Seats to enjoy our New Garden.

Reserved without any Extra Charge.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

The Home of Select Cinema.

6-45 TO-NIGHT 6-45

LAST NIGHT OF

the great 5-Act Gold Rooster Masterpiece

SIMON THE JESTER

It shows how fate plays with the career of a man doomed by the doctors to live for six months. He gives away his money but does not die, and becomes penniless. He eventually marries the woman who he first thought was unfit to become a good wife.

One Long Laugh

THE LADY-KILLER.

A good object-lesson to the rolling stones who are so difficult to marry and settle down.

A charming allegory,

THE BELL-RINGER

The bell-ringer's good work of spreading purity among the neighbourhood was stopped by an evil spirit, but a task of this nature is always aided by the angels.

Also the latest

PATHE GAZETTE

By the last mail

SUNDAY NEXT

and during the week

At 6-45

The famous Drama in 4 Acts

THE LIGHTS O' LONDON

George R. Sims' great masterpiece.

Our Old Friend

WIFFLES A VICTIM OF JEALOUSY!!

This time

"DIVORCE FOR TWO"

A great Comic.

Also the

PATHE GAZETTE

Expected to arrive by Sunday's mail.

Prices: Rs. 1-8; Re. 1; As. 8 & 4.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

Conversazione open to members only will be held in the TOWN HALL on TUESDAY, February 22nd at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.), under the Patronage and in the Presence of H. E. the GOVERNOR and LADY WILLINGDON.

Subscription and application for the membership (each member may bring two Lady guests) should be sent to Hon. Sec. Prof. O. V. MULLER, M.A., I.E.S., Elphinstone College, Fort. Last day for receiving pictures is THURSDAY noon, February, 17th at the TOWN HALL. 3068

ALL-INDIA MUSIC CONFERENCE.

LADIES and Gentlemen interested in the historical development of the theory of Indian music and in the question of adopting a uniform notation for the same are cordially invited to attend the ensuing ALL INDIA MUSIC CONFERENCE to be held at BARODA under the auspices of His Highness the MAHARAJA GAEKWAR, on March 20th and the days following.

For further particulars write to Prof. S. L. JOSHI, (Hon. Secretary, Music Conference) Baroda College, Baroda. 3088

EXCELSIOR

9-30 p. m. 9-30 p. m.

MAURICE E. BANDMANN

presents the

BANDMANN OPERA CO

To-night! To-night!

FINAL PERFORMANCE.
FINAL PERFORMANCE.

THE RAGE OF BOMBAY!
THE RAGE OF BOMBAY!

Bombay's particular favourite,

"TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT"

Plan at ROSE & Co.

After 6-30 plan at Theatre.

Telephone No. 288.

SPECIAL PRICES! SPECIAL PRICES!!

In order to give every one a chance of seeing this popular musical success, the following prices will be charged:—

Family Circle Rs. 2. Pit Stalls Re. 1.
Gallery Ans. 8.

Every Evening at 6-30 p.m.

Pathe Frere's latest Gold Rooster Success,

"NEDRA"

In 5 acts.

A remarkable play from the famous novel of that name by George Barr McCutcheon. "NEDRA" is a savage island in the Pacific, where after a terrible typhoon (the most realistic scene ever filmed) a man and woman, strangers to each other, are washed ashore and worshipped as "White Gods" by the savages. Thrilling and original.

SKATING RINK.

DAILY SESSIONS AND CHILDREN'S MATINEE AS USUAL.

Tuesday, 15th February 1916

GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL.

THE

ORIENTAL IRON WORKS

MANUFACTURERS OF

STORAGE TANKS AND CISTERNS:

Steel Trusses, Stanchions, Fire-escapes, Gate Railings, etc.

KUMBHARWADA 6TH LANE,

GOLPITHA, BOMBAY, No. 4.

AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL CINEMA.

(ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.)

THE EXPLOITS OF ELAINE

The biggest and best serial yet.

NINTH AND TENTH EPISODES.

THE DEATH RAY AND THE LIFE CURRENT

ALSO

FRIESLAND (Holland) Colored Travel.
LATEST GAZETTE.
Col. Heeza Liar Dog Fancier. Cartoon.
Matrimonial Bliss. Starlight Comic.

Recommencing Saturday next WHO PAYS? together with Exploits.

Time: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Feb. 10.

The unsettled conditions in the extreme north have disappeared without producing any precipitation.

Forecast:—Dry weather.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT.

A shock of slight intensity at its origin about 2,000 miles away was recorded on Simla seismograph at 7 hours 38 minutes this morning.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 10th February 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature continues in slight or moderate defect; day temperature is also below normal in the south-eastern districts.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded at Allahabad but clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual. Temperature has risen and while it is now normal during the day it continues in slight or moderate defect at night.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature continues in defect; day temperature has risen and has become nearly normal.

Gujarat Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect in Gujarat and Central India West and normal or in excess elsewhere. Night temperature has risen but is still in defect; day temperature has also risen and become normal in Central India West and the western half of Kathiawar but remains below normal over the rest of the division.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme eastern districts of the reporting area and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess in the south-eastern districts but in defect over the rest of the division. Temperature has risen and is now nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are generally lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are generally lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has risen and become normal.

General Remarks.—No rainfall of importance has been reported. Temperature continues to rise and is now nearly normal during the day but continues in slight to moderate defect to the west of a line joining Surat and Allahabad. Conditions have become settled in the extreme north.

Light isolated showers are possible in south-east Central Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on THURSDAY, the 10th of February 1916.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total since November 1st to date.	Departure, 1st November to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (9th)	64.7	48.5	51	..	4.05	—3.98
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (9th)	74.5	57.3	60	..	2.69	2.06
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (8th)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	69.9	40.7	52	..	0.13	—0.76
Rawalpindi	62.6	34.7	74	..	1.19	—3.50
Lahore	67.5	36.7	75	..	0.22	—1.66
Hissar	68.7	34.3	69	..	0.61	—2.61
Ambala	66.2	42.0	50	..	0.18	—1.68
Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	72.5	44.4	39	..	0	—1.70
Mainpuri	71.5	40.1	49	..	0.01	—1.83
Jhansi	76.9	45.8	35	..	0.24	—0.97
Cawnpore	71.4	44.1	56	..	0.02	—1.32
Allahabad	73.9	46.0	44	..	0.14	—1.48
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	78.7	41.0	41	..	0	—0.67
Karachi	75.9	58.4	58	..	0.18	—0.78
Ajmer	71.0	37.6	37	..	0.05	—0.87
Jaipore	72.5	38.5	41	..	0.11	—0.84
Kotah	77.6	46.8	29	..	0	—0.60
Mount Abu	59.2	44.0	32	..	0	—0.76
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	77.4	43.3	79	..	0	—0.31
Dwarka	75.4	57.0	62	..	0.19	—0.09
Veraval	78.7	52.1	51	..	0	—0.43
Rajkot	78.1	41.9	52	..	0	—0.41
Bhavnagar Para	81.0	50.0	66	..	0.01	—0.37
Surat	80.7	49.6	37	..	0	—0.23
Ahmedabad	80.3	51.0	24	..	0	—0.28
Deesa	78.8	43.6	31	..	0	—0.38
Neemuch	75.7	44.0	12	..	0.06	—0.54
Indore	81.9	41.8	25	..	0.66	—0.05
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	82.3	49.5	56	..	0.15	—1.55
Saugor	81.8	50.4	37	..	0.09	—1.58
Hoshangabad	83.9	52.4	36	..	0.15	—1.20
Khandwa	88.4	50.3	21	..	0.63	—0.35
Akola	89.8	58.2	22	..	1.72	0.21
Amraoti	86.4	62.3	27	..	0.45	—1.07
Nagpur	84.6	56.8	69	0.03	0.19	—1.54
Chanda	88.5	61.0	87	0.07	0.63	—0.76
Raipur	82.5	53.6	62	..	0.33	—0.72
KONKAN—						
Bombay	79.5	63.3	33	.	0.09	—0.46
Ratnagiri	83.1	64.9	36	..	0.81	0.13
Mormugao	83.8	68.9	80	..	0.94	—0.23
Karwar	84.7	65.1	94	..	1.07	—0.85
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	90.2	51.1	19	..	0.16	—0.63
Ahmednagar	86.0	52.4	20	..	0.40	2.14
Poona	87.0	52.7	57	..	0.33	—0.79
Sholapur	88.3	60.3	30	..	1.27	—0.21
Bijapur	87.3	67.4	26	..	0.43	—0.78
Belgaum	82.8	55.5	78	..	1.70	—0.22
Ahmedabad	86.1	60.4	09	..	1.82	0.70
Nizamabad (Indore)	89.3	65.6	56	..	0.88	0.01
H. Jerabad	85.4	64.7	78	..	0.79	—0.55
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	87.9	70.1	70	..	8.17	4.82
Calicut	85.8	72.7	86	..	13.29	7.02
Cochin	89.7	74.7	78	..	8.84	0.07
Colombo	86.5	71.9	93	..	27.84	5.89
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	83.9	67.4	81	..	20.73	14.37
Bellary	90.1	65.7	73	..	7.28	5.06
Cuddapah	91.7	70.3	72	..	9.44	4.75
Madras	84.8	68.0	81	..	21.24	1.21
Bangalore	84.0	62.4	82	..	3.60	—0.03
Coimbatore	91.2	69.9	82	..	6.76	1.69
Trichinopoly	88.8	68.6	76	..	12.73	4.56
Negapatam	85.7	70.9	78	..	24.23	—4.54

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Thursday, Feb. 10.)

Captain H. M. Wightwick to be Assistant Resident, Okhamandal, and Commandant, Waghir Corps, vice Mr. H. Stanley, reverting

Lieut. A. W. T. Webb, on return to duty, to be Second-in-Command, Kolhapur Infantry, and ex-officio Assistant Resident, Kolhapur.

Mr. W. W. Smart, I.C.S., to act as Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, vice Mr. C. W. M. Hudson, I.C.S.

The temporary appointments of the Assistant Judge at Ahmedabad and of the Additional First Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge at Ahmedabad, are extended for a further period of six months from the dates on which they expire.

Mr. W. T. W. Baker, I.C.S., to be a Third Grade Judge vice Mr. F. J. Varley, I.C.S., retired.

The temporary appointment of the extra Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge at Ahmedabad is extended pending further orders.

Mr. Anantrao Hanumantrav Betigeri to act as First Class Subordinate Judge at Dhulia.

Mr. Hari Atmaram Mohile, on relief, to be First Class Subordinate Judge at Ahmednagar.

Mr. Krishnaji Raghunath Natu, on relief, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge at Kalyan, displacing Mr. Kondo Mahadeo Kumthekar.

Mr. H. B. Shivdasani, I.C.S., Assistant Collector and Cantonment Magistrate, Ahmedabad, to be Judge of the Court of Small Causes established within the limits of the Cantonment of Ahmedabad.

Mr. H. Stanley, on relief, to be District Superintendent of Police, Surat.

Mr. R. R. Boyd to be Superintendent of Police, Karachi, vice Mr. D. G. Ommanney proceeding on leave.

Mr. F. Trotter to act as Superintendent of Police, Thar and Parkar, vice Mr. R. R. Boyd.

Mr. W. Orr to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad, vice Mr. F. Trotter.

Mr. N. P. A. Smith, on return from leave, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Poona vice Mr. W. Orr.

Mr. A. S. V. Acott, I.C.S., has been allowed to return to duty.

Mr. W. W. Smart, I.C.S., to act as Collector of the Panch Mahals, vice Mr. C. W. M. Hudson, I.C.S.

Mr J. Ghosal, I.C.S., Collector of Kaira, is granted privilege leave for four weeks with effect from 10th February 1916 or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. R. E. Gibson, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Kaira, is appointed to act as Collector of Kaira during the absence on leave of Mr. J Ghosal, I.C.S.

Revd. G. F. Harvey, Chaplain of Steamer Point, Aden, has been granted such privilege leave in combination with furlough on medical certificate up to one year.

Staff Sergeant F. L. McNevin, Supdt., First Grade, permanent, and Sub-Engineer, Third Grade, substantive pro tem. is promoted to Sub-Engineer, Third Grade, permanent, with effect from 23rd January 1916.

Messrs. Maganlal Ratamji Vidyarthi, LL.B., Chhotalal Purushottam Desai, LL.B., and Muhammad Alladinbhai Somji, LL.B., are admitted as Vakils of the High Court.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published for order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 10th February 1916 was 30.118 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given over.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock

Day of week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean time	HIGH WATER Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER Day of Month	LOW WATER Bombay Mean time.	LOW WATER Depth on Sill.
	Feb.	h. m.	ft. in.	Feb.	h. m.	ft. in.
Thur.	10	m 3 2	26 3		m 9 35	17 8
		4 21a	24 11	10	9 54a	21 3
Fri.	11	m 3 34	25 1		m 10 17	18 5
		5 28a	24 2	11	15 45a	22 5
Sat.	12	m 4 16	24 1		m 11 27	19 0
		7 47a	24 1	12		
Sun.	13	m 5 19	23 4		m 1 31	22 9
		9 19a	24 10	13	0 54a	19 2
Mon.	14	m 7 14	23 0		m 3 15	22 1
		9 53a	25 8	14	2 8a	18 9
Tues.	15	m 8 52	24 6		m 3 57	21 8
		10 21a	26 6	15	3 23	18 2
Wed.	16	m 9 47	24 4		m 4 27	20 4
		10 43a	27 3	16	3 43a	17 6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Feb.	Sunrise	Sunset
„ 10 (Thursday)	„ 7h. 10m.	„ 6h. 36m.
„ 11 (Friday)	„ 7h. 10m.	„ 6h. 37m.
„ 12 (Saturday)	„ 7h. 9m.	„ 6h. 37m.
„ 13 (Sunday)	„ 7h. 9m.	„ 6h. 38m.
„ 14 (Monday)	„ 7h. 9m.	„ 6h. 38m.
„ 15 (Tuesday)	„ 7h. 8m.	„ 6h. 39m.
„ 16 (Wednesday)	„ 7h. 7m.	„ 6h. 39m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

Last Quarter	1916 January 23d.	6h	5-1m. a.m.
New Moon	„ February 3d.	9h.	35-6m. p.m.
First Quarter	„ „ 11d.	2h.	50-4m. a.m.
Full Moon	„ „ 19d	7h.	56-6m. a.m.

COMMERCIAL.

FOREIGN TRADE IN 1915.

REMARKABLE FIGURES.

The last month of the old year gave better results from the economic point of view than any similar period of 1915. The imports were only £3,621,496 larger than in December, 1914, while the British exports increased £7,668,591 and the re-exports £1,831,355. A good deal more wheat came to hand, but we bought less sugar, tea, cotton, wool, and petroleum. The figures were to some extent affected by a further rise in copper lead, and zinc, while in the exports the higher price of coal more than made up for the reduced quantity shipped. The best features were the larger quantities of cotton piece goods and woollen tissues that we sold.

MOVEMENTS IN IMPORTS.

Coming to the results for the twelve months, the imports have risen 22.55 per cent., largely owing to higher prices in almost every direction, the one exception being cotton Food-stuffs, including tobacco, cost £34,900,000 more than in 1914 and 91 million more than in 1913, though quantities on the whole, with the exception of tea, coffee, and cocoa, were somewhat smaller. We paid, for instance, £57,313,000 for 88,681,000 cwt. of wheat, against £44,700,000 for 103,900,000 cwt. in 1914, which illustrates the rise in that staple; but we received more maize and oats, though their prices were also higher. The imports of sugar were 10,000,000 cwt. smaller than in either of the two preceding years, but the cost was £31,882,000 compared with £23,000,000 in 1913. Our purchases of meat increased £23,726,000, though, apart from bacon and hams, there was no addition to the quantity.

INCREASED COTTON IMPORTS.

For raw materials we expended £50,810,143 more than in 1914. Practically the same amount of wood cost an extra £7,400,000 wool cost nearly £10,000,000 more, but the quantity was larger; and as regards cotton, while we paid an additional £9,322,023, we got 26,476,000 centals against 18,641,000 centals in 1914 and 21,743,000 centals in 1913, the cost in the last-mentioned year being no less than £70,570,547. Hence the war should have benefited the Lancashire cotton spinners, or rather the opportunity of laying in cheap raw material should do so in the future. One big item of our imports is oil-seeds, etc., and it is up over £8,000,000, partly due to a further rise in petroleum, notwithstanding a reduction of 50,000,000 gallons in our supplies. The increase in manufactured articles comes to £21,024,000, and is mainly confined to leather, chemicals, and metals other than iron and steel, there having been very big advances in copper; lead, and spelter. Rubber also shows an increase of about £4,500,000 in value and 350,000 centals in quantity.

YEAR'S EXPORTS.

The year's exports are only down £46,074,021, or 10.69 per cent., compared with 1914, but as against 1913 the decrease is £140,597,953, or 26.5 per cent. Considering that our export trade reached by far the highest point ever known in 1913, a decline of 26½ per cent. during twelve months of the world's greatest war is not bad, and is a wonderful testimony to the efficiency of the Navy. It will be seen too that our re-exports of foreign and Colonial merchandise actually exceeded those of 1914 by £3,322,957, or 3.48 per cent., and were only £10,777,914 below the 1913 figures.

As regards last year's figures of British exports there are decreases of £3,378,522 in coal, owing to the cessation of shipments to Germany, Belgium, and Austria, and smaller exports to South America, £12,170,940 in machinery, and £17,340,546 in cotton goods. While France was a much larger customer, both for cotton yarns and piece goods, her demands did not make up for the reduction in the quantities sent to other countries, and the decrease in piece goods was about 986,000,000 yards. In woollens there was an increase of £1,388,000, due entirely to French purchases, and there were increase of £2,550,000 in chemicals, and £1,425,355 in oil seeds, Holland having developed an extraordinary taste for linseed oil. Otherwise the movements are nearly all downwards, though only to a moderate extent.

FIFTEEN YEARS' RECORD.

The following table, showing the results for the last fifteen years, indicates the huge expansion which has taken place in our oversea trade, and after making every allowance for higher prices, it is something that our exports last year were still in excess of those of 1909. At the same time, the growth of the adverse trade balance is a serious matter:

	Imports.	Exports.	Re-exports.
1915	£853,756,279	£384,647,336	£98,797,123
1914	696,635,113	430,721,357	95,474,166
1913	768,734,739	525,245,289	109,575,037
1912	744,640,631	487,223,439	111,737,691
1911	680,157,527	454,119,298	102,759,134
1910	678,440,173	430,589,811	103,776,104
1909	624,740,517	378,379,444	91,365,465
1908	539,140,723	377,219,579	76,665,589
1907	645,904,176	426,035,083	91,942,084
1906	607,888,500	375,575,338	85,102,480
1905	565,019,917	329,816,614	77,779,918
1904	551,038,628	300,711,040	70,304,281
1903	542,600,289	290,800,108	69,573,564
1902	528,391,274	283,428,966	65,814,813
1901	521,990,198	280,022,376	67,841,892

Splitting headache, can't think, can't see, nervous all day? Stearns' Headache Cure gives almost instant relief. C 16

JABAKUSUM TAILA.

The grilling heat the sleepless night, the headache are unbearable. Use JABAKUSUM TAILA. It will cool your brain and induce sound sleep. The fragance of Jabakusum Taila is soothing and refreshing.

1 Phial Re. 1, V.P.P. Rs. 1-5.
3 Phials Rs. 2-4 V.P.P. Rs. 2-11.
1 Doz Phials Rs. 8-12 V.P.P. Rs. 10.

C. K. SEN & Co., Ltd

29, COLUTOLA STREET, CALCUTTA.
Consulting Physician :—
KAVI RAJ UPENDRA NATH SEN.

Peace - ATANK
Prosperity to those NIGRAH
Power - who use PILLS.

Price Re. 1 for a tin with 32 Pills.

VAIDYA SHASTRI
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
Jamnagar, Kathiawar,
and
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, Feb. 9th.

		Bales.
Total Day's	Sales at Liverpool ..	10,000
" "	Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,000
" "	Sales of East Indian ..	100
" "	Imports	34,000
Mid Americans	.. ..	..8.10+12
Egyptians F. G. F.	.. ..	..11.50+20

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time). .. Mar..11.95+2 May..12.15+2
New Orleans 10 a.m. .. Mar..11.69+6 .. May..11.95+4

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 10.

Estimated Sales	7,000
Total Imports	13,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.
Jan.-Feb.	7.24
Feb.	7.78
Feb.-Mar.	7.73
Mar.-Apl.	7.72
Apl.-May.	7.70
May-June.	7.68
June-July.	7.66
July-Aug.	7.64
Aug.-Sept.	7.54
Sept.-Oct.	7.43
Oct.-Nov.	7.37
Nov.-Dec.	7.32
Dec.-Jan.	7.28

No change.

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 9th.

Month.	To-day's closing price.	Decline On previous close.
Feb.	7.78	9
Feb. Mar.	7.73	10
Mar.-April.	7.72	10
April-May	7.70	9
May-June.	7.68	9
June-July.	7.66	8
July-Aug.	7.64	8
Aug.-Sept.	7.54	7
Sept.-Oct.	7.43	7
Oct.-Nov.	7.37	7
Nov.-Dec.	7.32	7
Dec.-Jan.	7.28	7
Jan.-Feb.	7.24	7

EGYPTIAN FUTURES.

Liverpool, Feb. 9th.

Months.	To-day's price.
March	..11.32—7
May	..11.50—7
July	..11.61—8

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Feb. 9th.

M. G. Bengal Good	..	5.85
" " Fully Good	..	6.00
" " Fine	..	6.15
" Bhownuggar, Good	..	6.29 +10
" " Fully Good		6.43
" " Fine		6.58
M. G. No. 1 Oomra, Good	..	6.30
" " Fine	..	6.60 +10
M.G. Broach, "Good"	..	7.55
" " "Fully Good"	..	7.70 +15
" " "Fine"	..	7.85
" Scinde Good	..	5.80
" " Fully Good	..	5.95 +10
" " Fine	..	6.10

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 9th.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	18,000
" Exports to Great Britain	3,000
" " to Continent ..	1,000
Futures at New York March	11.98—9
Futures at New York May ..	12.19—7
Spot Cotton at New York ..	12.10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	11.62
Futures at New Orleans March..	11.68—10
Futures at New Orleans May ..	11.95—10
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)..	8¾
Demand Bills	4.76.0⅝
Silver Commercial Bars	560

Next time you have a disagreeable cough, don't let it wear you out. Get a box of Zymole Trokeys, they loosen the cough and stop the irritation. B27

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Wednesday, Feb. 9th.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 50,00,000 :—

Rs.			Rs.
18,000	were allotted	to Calcutta	1,96,000
32,000	" "	to Bombay	
146,000	" "	to Madras	

Tenders on Calcutta, Bombay } at 1-4 3/32.

Min. Rate Received { Calcutta, Bombay } 7% { above that rate in full.

Telegraphic Transfers:—

Rs.			Rs.
35,23,000	were allotted	to Calcutta	....
7,84,000	" "	to Bombay	
4,92,000	" "	to Madras	

Tenders on Calcutta, Bombay } at 1-4 1/8

Min. Rate Received { Calcutta, Bombay } 7% { above that rate in full.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale Rs. 1,20,80,000.
Amount to be allotted next Week Rs. 50,00,000

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.

Transfer on Calcutta Rs. 14,00,000, " Bombay " 11,50,000, " Madras " 4,50,000 } @ ¼ 5/32

MONEY MARKET.

London, Feb. 9th.

Bar Silver Spot	27 Unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	5⅛
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5 3/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5⅛ Unchgd.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5⅛
Interest day to day loans	4¼
" 7 day market loans	4⅛
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about	£1,306,000

EXCHANGE.

London, Feb. 9.

On London at Paris, Francs	28.09
Previous Price	28.07

WAR LOANS.

3½ % 1925—1928	£88⅛
Previous Price,	£88¼
4½ % 1925—1945	£97
Previous Price	£97

London, Feb. 9.

Consols 2½ %	58⅝
Previous Price	58⅝
Rupee Paper 5½ %	53½
Previous Price	53½
Indian Stock 3½ % (Sterling Loan).	80½
Previous Price	80½
Government Securities 3 %	69⅝
Previous Price	69¼

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET.

London, Feb. 9.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber fine hard cure, Feb.-March, paid.	3/3
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Mar.,	3/5½

London, Feb. 9.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£100
Copper Braziers.	£135
Yellow Metal.	15
Hard Spelter.	65
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14×20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool.	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool.	£26-15-0
Pig Iron No. 1 Gartsherrie.	£5-15-0

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal, nominal.

London, Feb. 9.

WHEAT.

No quotations.

London, Feb. 9.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Le—62 bls., March buyers.	68
Barletta Russo—63 lbs., steamer paid, March sellers.	67/7½

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian, Feb., sellers.	68
Victorian, Feb., sellers.	68
New South Wales, Feb., sellers.	68

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley, not offered.

London, Feb. 9.

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata), Feb.-March buyers.	75/6

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton), Jan.-Feb., Hull, value.	£14-10-0

London, Feb. 9.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed Scarce.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs., ex-Ship, Jan.-Feb., nominal.	85/6
Toria Rapeseed, Feb.-March, sellers.	74/3

London, Feb. 9.

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	51/9
Finest Australian Mutton Tallow	54/3
General Tone of Tallow Auction, Flat, No Birds.	

Kasagra is delicious in taste, does not gripe, tones up and restores the bowel to its healthy condition. An ideal tonic and curative laxative. D 20

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Feb. 10.

The market to-day opened easier with Good Broach quoted at Rs. 295 and has fluctuated about Re 1 during the day.
There is no enquiry either from the bazaar or from shippers for contracts while spot cotton is in poor demand.
We quote:—
Good Broach April 286.
Fully Good Bengal 214.
Fully Good Khamgaum Akola March 259.
Fully Good Khamgaum Akola May 261.

Messrs. PATEL BROS'. MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.			Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery
M. G. Broach	..	..	..	..	286	Apr. 1916
M. G. Bengals	..	..	..	220	..	Jan. 1917
M. G. Bengals	..	..	224/5	214	..	Mar. 1916
M. G. Sind Punjab	..	..	216	..	..	"
M. G. Khandesh	..	..	237	224	..	"
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat			274	..	..	"
M. G. Nagpore	..	..	274	..	..	"
M. G. Akola Khgm.	..	..	258	..	..	"
Do.	..	..	260/1	..	..	May. "1916
M. G. Dhamangaum Pulgam			..	..	..	"
M. G. Broach	..	..	200	..	..	Mar. 1916
H. G. Westerns	..	..	..	..	271	A/May 16.
M. G. Westerns	..	..	..	..	279	"
H. G. Compta	..	..	..	..	298	"
H. G. Saw Ginned Dharwar			..	..	300	"

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ltd.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 10th February, 1916, 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (H.G.)	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	..	
Bengals (M.G.)	235	223	213	..	Ready.
	..	225	215	..	1/25 March.
	..	229	219	..	1/25 May.
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	215	205	..	Ready.
	..	218	..	..	1/25 March.
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	233	221	..	Ready.
	..	235	223	..	1/25 March.
	..	238	..	..	1/25 May.
Jalna (M.G.)	..	..	214	..	Ready
Barsee	..	..	208	..	Ready
Oomra M. G. (Fair-Staple)	..	255	247	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	
Akola-Kghm.	..	257	249	..	Ready.
Karanja (M.G.)	..	257	249	..	1/25 March.
	..	260	..	..	1/25 May
Oomrawatee description M.G.	..	259	251	..	Ready.
	..	261	..	..	1/25 March
Dhamangaum	..	262	254	..	Ready.
Pookgaum (M.G.)	..	264	..	..	1/25 March
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	266	258	..	Ready.
	..	266	..	..	1/25 March
Nagpore	..	271	263	..	Ready.
Kamptl (M.G.)	..	272	..	..	1/25 March
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	..	271	263	..	Ready.
	..	272	..	..	1/25 March
Broach (M.G.)	..	291	..	..	1/25 March
	..	292	..	..	2871/25 April
Mathia (M.G.)	..	228	216	..	Ready.
	..	..	..	..	
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	272	April/May
Sawdg. Dharwar	..	..	..	300	April/May
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	280	April/May
	..	..	..	..	
" (H.G.)	..	..	..	272	April/May
	..	..	..	..	
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	290	April/May
	..	..	..	..	

Except where otherwise mentioned Up-Country PRESSED AVERAGE STAPLE COTTON is quoted for. The Official Quotations of the Exchange are (unless otherwise stated) "Jaitha Terms," i.e. inclusive of 8 annas per vale of Muccadam allowance.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 9th February 1916:—

Cotton	19,942 Bales
Wheat	6,418 cwts.
Linseed	2,826 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	136 "
Ginjellyseed	4,845 "
Groundnuts	10,400 "
Castorseed	8,115 "
Rice	4,787 "
Myrabollams	1,706 "
Cottonseed	23,902 "
Mowraseed	18 "
Gram	373 "
Joowar	1,829 "
Barley	8,320 "

Banks' Selling Rates:—
T. T. Ready .. 1s. 4 4 3-32d.
D. D. Mail .. 1s. 4 1/8d.
T. T. Forward .. 1s. 4 3-32d. Feb.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Feb. 10th—4 p. m.

	Bazaar Terms.			Rail. Delivery.		
Ready.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	44	8	0	6	9	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	44	0	0	6	9	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla .	43	8	0	6	8	6
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi .	6	8	0	6	14	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6	3	0	6	9	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	7	6	0	7	12	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	7	14	0	8	4	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	7	9	0	7	15	0
Teelseed, White 85.15	42	0	0	..	..	
Teelseed, Gajar 75.25	41	0	0	....		
Teelseed, Gajar 50.50	40	0	0	....		
Teelseed, Black ...	25	8	0	....		
Popyseed, White ..	7	8	0	8	0	0
Groundnuts ...	38	0	0	....		
Mowrasced ...	3	9	0	3	13	0
Forward.	Rs.	a.	p.			
Wheat April-May ..	6	10	9			
Linseed May	8	9	6			

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Buying Rates:—
Credits 3 Months' Slight Ready 1s. 4 7-16d.
Do. do. Forward .... 1s. 4 13-32d. 15th Mar.
Do. 6 m-s Ready .... 1s. 4 11-16d.
Francs 3 m-s do. 194
60 d-s Hongkong 141½
Do. Shanghai 192½
60 d-s Yokohama 152½

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	25-15-6
Australian do.	25-3 9
Bombay do.	24-14-0
English Shield Sovereigns	16-3 3
English Dragons	15-7-9
Silver ex-duty Ready	69-12-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Feb. 10.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood almost unchanged to-day.
Tata Iron and Steel Deferred shares opened weak under selling pressure and touched Rs. 345, but subsequently owing to some support from the full operators a further downfall was checked and they begun to gather strength and moved up to Rs. 357½. But later on account of unloading by profit takers they declined and closed at Rs. 350.
In Mill shares for March delivery Davids closed at Rs. 490.
Fazulbhai were placed at Rs. 442½. Standards at Rs. 1,052½ and Centrals at Rs. 2,065.
Madhavji were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 1,307½ to Rs. 1,317½.
Swadeshi improved to Rs. 1,550.
Currimbhai kept unchanged at Rs. 240.
Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 236½.
Bombay Burma Trading shares declined to Rs. 860.
Bombay Electric Tramways Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 224.
Tata Hydro Electric Ordinary shares kept in demand at Rs. 1,110.
Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares improved to Rs. 114. Deferred were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 345 to Rs. 357½.
Shivrajpoors were placed between Rs. 22 and Rs. 23½ in big lots.
Central India Mining shares changed hands at Rs. 29½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent G. P. Notes was done in the vicinity of Rs. 93.
4 per cent Port Trust Bonds kept steady at Rs. 95½.

SUGAR-CANE CROP OF THE PRESIDENCY.

A FINAL FORECAST.

The following final memorandum on the Sugarcane Crop of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Native States, for the Season of 1915-16, giving the estimates generally upto 20th January 1916, has been issued by the Director of Agriculture:—

The total reported and estimated area under the crop stands as under:—

	British Districts. Acres.	Native States. Acres.
Presidency	55,600	36,900
Sind	3,100	...
	58,700	36,900

Total 95,600 acres, which is 6.1 per cent over the area of last year and 5.6 per cent over the average of the preceding five years.

In Gujarat, Baroda and some of the States in the North showed some decrease in area owing to deficiency of water supply. In Poona part of the decline is attributed to restrictions on the Canal area and in Sholapur and Kanara to rotation. Elsewhere in the Presidency there has been a steady rise in cultivation owing to plentiful supply of water at the planting season. In Sind low inundation reduced area in Karachi.

The crop suffered in North Gujarat and Kathiawar through scanty rains but the fall at the end of the season was very beneficial. In South Gujarat conditions were somewhat better and the crop was generally fair. Elsewhere in the Presidency the rains were timely and plentiful and the crop has thriven well. In Sind the crop was only fair owing to deficient water supply.

OUTTURN.

In Gujarat the crop is estimated to yield about 65 to 85 per cent. of the normal. In the Deccan it is reported at the full normal standard except in places in the East where it is expected to fall 10 to 20 per cent. short of it. In the Karnatak the crop is normal in Belgaum and Dharwar and about 65 to 85 per cent. of it in Bijapur. The Kolhapur crop is estimated at about 85 per cent. of the normal. In the Konkan the crop is estimated at the normal except in Kanara where it varies between 85 to 100 per cent. The Sind crop is reported at between 65 to 75 per cent. of the normal.

The total estimated outturn is as under:—

	British Districts. Tons.	Native States. Tons.
Presidency	168,000	88,700
Sind	4,000	...
	172,000	88,700

Total 260,700 tons, which is 8.9 per cent. over the outturn of the last year and 18.6 per cent. over the average of the preceding five years.

The crop is usually a twelve month one and its harvest commences from the middle of November to the end of March and sometimes extends to the end of May.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

According to telegraphic reports from the Districts received in the office of the Director of Agriculture, Bombay, there was slight rain during the week, ending the 8th instant in Sind. Standing crops are generally in good condition except for slight damage by wind in parts of Sukkur and two talukas of Upper Sind Frontier and by frost in parts of Palanpur and two talukas of Larkana and Kaira. Picking of cotton continues in Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Gujarat, Dharwar, Kathiawar, Baroda and Rewa Kantha. Harvesting of rabi crops has commenced in parts of the Deccan and the Karnatak. The supply of fodder is adequate except in parts of Karachi, Larkana, Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Cutch, Kathiawar and Baroda. Agricultural stock is generally sufficient, and cattle are in good condition except in parts of Karachi, Larkana, Hyderabad and Ahmedabad. The supply of water for drinking is generally adequate. Water for irrigation is deficient in parts of Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Kathiawar and Baroda. Prices of food-grains are generally steady.

BANK OF BENGAL RATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 10.

The Bank of Bengal rate of interest is unchanged.

The new field missionary work by the Roman Catholic priests of Eastern Burma Mission has been opened in Southern Shan States. The work is to be superintended by Rev. Father Bonetta who will shortly take with him to Kengtung five Italian doctors who will be put in charge of the Government Hospitals there.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 9.

Rinaldo	Jordan	Hull

Feb. 10.

Lhasa	King	Karachi
Obra	Davery	Melbourn

DEPARTURES

Feb. 10.

Beme	Scott	Rangoon
Pesang Maru	Kusubiki	Kobe

The following steamers received Port clearance on Thursday:—

Steamer City of Exeter for Marseilles etc.

S. S. Rinaldo:—The steamer Rinaldo, 2,792 tons, Captain W. E. Jordan, arrived here on Wednesday evening from Hull, which port she left on the 26th December, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain C. R. King, arrived here on Thursday from Karachi with a general cargo and passengers on board.

S. S. Obra:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Obra, 3,520 tons, Captain H. Davery, arrived here on Thursday from Melbourne, which port she left on the 3rd December with Australian horses on board.

S. S. City of Exeter:—The steamer City of Exeter, 5,986 tons, Captain J. R. Rae, will sail to-day for Marseilles, Liverpool and Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo on board.

S. S. Circassia:—The Anchor Line steamer Circassia, outward bound passed Suez on the 9th and is due here about 10 a.m., on the 20th instant.

S. S. Totomi Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Totomi Maru left Singapore for Colombo on the 9th instant.

S. S. Rangoon Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Rangoon Maru (homeward bound) arrived at Kobe on the 8th instant.

S. S. Java Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Java Maru left Singapore for Bombay on the 9th instant, via Colombo.

S. S. Mandala:—The P. and O. steamer Mandala which left Bombay on the 23rd ultimo, arrived Marseilles on Wednesday, the 9th instant. All well.

Thursday. 10th Feb. 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Rinaldo	Jordan	J. F. & Co
F. Favignana	Galeleo	M. Pallana
G. Maru	Svensen	F. E. Campbell & Co
H. Ponani		B. S. N. Co
K. Katunga	Forsyth	W. & A. G. & Co
N. Tiwen	Paul	W. & A. G. & Co
O. Lawoe	Webb	D. M. Kunwani
P. Arum	Ke t	W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Netravati		B. S. N. Co
Mahanadi		B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Pensilva		W. & A. G. & Co
2 Clinton	Neidler	W. & A. G. & Co
3 Ardamnor	Mackintosh	T. M. & Co
4 P ndua	Andressen	M. M. & Co
7 Saigon Maru	Yemamati	O. S. Kaisha
8 Strathblane	Lawson	W. & A. G. & Co
10 & 11 Clan Maclean	Williamson	J. F. & Co
16 Rahmani	Wheeler	T. M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Lhasa	King	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Novara	Hetherington	P & O. Co
3 City of Exeter	Roe	R. Nixon & Co
6 Barrowmore	Doran	W. & A. G. & Co

M. W. D. D.

Natrung	T. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Benlarig	Watle	W. & A. G. & Co
Kowett	Wilson	T. M. & Co
Odis	Davery	M. M. & Co
Reimer	Lemostre	T. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

February 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Exeter (s) 2 bales wool, R. Agarchand; 9 bales wool, D. Kundenmall; 12 bales wool, J. Rajumall.

Katanga (s) 17 bales wool, T. Loonderam; 1,725 cwts. kismiss, R. Jivandas & Co.; 97 bales ulla grass, Allen Bros. & Co.; 10,000 cwts. rapeseed, Louis Dreyfus & Co.; 1,250 cwts. kismies, S. Hunsraj & Co.; 100 bales cotton fly, K. Visram & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Rahmani (s) 1,500 tons manganese ore, Shivrajpur Syndicate.

FOR HULL.

Barrowmore (s) 2,925 cwts cotton seed, A. Khimji; 1,244 cwts. cotton seed, S. Cooverjee & Co.; 756 cwts. castor seed, S. Cooverjee & Co.; 25,600 cwts. linseed, Ralli Bros.

Benlarig (s) 1,245 cwts. castor seed, S. Cooverji & Co.

Clinton (s) 2,000 cwts. cotton seed, M. Valabdas; 1,500 cwts. cotton seed, O. Govindji & Co.; 2,000 cwts. cotton seed, R. Purshotum; 200 cwts. linseed, A. Durst; 200 cwts. nigerseed, A. Durst.

Ardemnher (s) 520 cwts. myrabolams, D. Bhagwandas & Co.; 1,714 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Strathblane (s) 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 1,400 cwts. mustard seed, Volkart Bros.; 900 cwts. goundnuts, Ralli Bros.

FOR PHILIDELPHIA.

Remier (s) 24 bales goat skins, E. N. Stein.

FOR TAMSIN.

Novara (s) 20 cases opium, Mackinon Mackenzie & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Novara (s) 10 cases opium, M. M. & Co.; 250 bales cotton yarn, David Sassoon & Co.; 11 cwts. ooplate, A. Mahomedally.

FOR KOBE.

Saigon Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani & Co.; 200 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Saigon Maru (s)) 550 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKAICHI.

Saigon Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

February 10.

S. S. Saigon Maru from Kobe, Agents, O. S. Kaisha:—73 casks coal tar, 111 cases cotton goods, 205 cases camphor, 13 cases woolyarn, 250 casks cement, 1 case silk and cotton goods, 36 cases medicine, 1 case leather, 180 cases paint, 3 cases enamelware, 44 cases glass bangles, 20 cases silk goods, 45 bundles mattress fibre, 20 bundles matting, 8 cases looking glass, 30 cases glass feeding bottle, 4 cases blankets, 7 cases spectacles, 5 cases bamboo stick, 167 cases procelainware, 482 casks sulphator of iron, 530 packages timber, 5 cases umbrella sticks, 5 cases cotton yarn, 270 cases bleaching powder, 911 cases confectionery, 62 bundles ginger, 420 pieces planks, 12 cases China cleat, 10 cases glass bottles, 300 cases vermouth, 4 cases menthol cane, 20 cases peppermint oil, 1 case musical instruments, 7 cases cinema accessories, 20 cases paste, 350 bags Fullers earth, 1 case dry goods, 4,383 bags rice, 76 cases oil, 1,454 bundles rattan, 28 cases perfumery, 45 cases, 58 packages conserves, 6 bags nutmegs, 401 bags arrecanuts, 31 bags cardamoms, 170 bags cummin seed, 19 cases saffron, 2 cases imt. saffron, 202 bags coffee, 6 bags pepper, 5 bags sugar, 8 cases paper, 13 cases rubber goods, 334 cases chocolate, 10 cases phosphatine, 1 case motor car, 1 case candles, 86 bags lead dross, 2 cases watches, 30 bundles gunnies, 3 cases colour, 100 bags plumbago, 13 bags 227 bars lead, 55 bags zinc, 37 bags old brass, 1 bag old copper, 99 cases, 206 half-chests tea, 2 cases silver thread, 10 cases imt. e. lametta, 888 cases brandy, 85 cases, 160 baskets sulphur 3 cases imt. gold thread, 10 cases gold thread, 4 cases copper thread.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Dr. J. H. Moulton's lecture on "Zoroastrian Influence," Framji Cowasji Hall, Dhobi Talao, 6 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre "To-night's the Night", 9-30 p.m.

Subscription Dance in aid of Belgian Orphans Fund, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, February, 12.

Local mails for Muscat, Bushire, Mahommerah, Fao, Koweit, Jask Charbar, Bahrein and Busra will be closed in the Bombay General Post Office this week at 2 p.m.

Bombay Races, 1st Day.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer Malta with English mails due at 6 p.m.

SUNDAY, Feb. 13.

Presentation of addresses to Mr. H. G. Clark and Dr. Jos Altan D'Souza on behalf of First Aid and Nursing Brotherhood and Cosmopolitan Division, St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas, Byramji Jeejibhoy Institution, Queen's Road, 4 p.m.

Muslim Students' Union: Inaugural Address by Mr. M. A. Jinnah, St. Xavier's College Hall, Dhobitalao, 4-30 p.m.

MONDAY, Feb. 14

Justices' Election of representatives on the Municipal Corporation

Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-40 p.m.

G. I. P. Dance, Byculla Mechanics' Institute.

TUESDAY, Feb. 15.

Grand Fancy Dress Carnival, Skating Rink.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16.

Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, Prof. N. Fraser's lecture on "China Old and New," 6 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 p.m., "Nedra."; 9-30 p.m., The Bandmann Opera Co.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

CRITCHELL—Reginald D., Audit Dept. B. B. & C. I. Railway, due to an accident. Died at Bhusawal, aged 35 years. Funeral will leave Grant House, behind Sittaram Buildings, Market to-morrow (Saturday) morning at 7 a.m., arriving, Sewree at 8 a.m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Colonel Stanley Reed, A.D.C., Commanding.

Feb. 11.

Orderly N. C. Officers for the week ending February 12th:—

Sergeant C. H. Partridge and Corporal R. Graham.

Riding School.—Daily for recruits and members in possession of remounts at 7-15 a.m. Dress.—Khaki shirts, Regimental saddles and swords.

Motor Cyclists Detachment.—Motor Cyclists will parade at the Riding School today, Friday, the 11th instant, at 7-15 a.m. for dismounted drill. Dress.—Khaki, rifles and bandoliers.

Musketry.—The Range at Santa Cruz will be reserved this week end for members who have not completed their Class Firing. Train leaves Church Gate Station, Saturday afternoon 3-3 p.m. Sunday morning 7-5 a.m.

(Sd.) A. E. BAIRD, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

NOTICES.

B. V. A. Rifle Association.

The Annual Prize Meeting will start at Ghatkopar on Sunday the 13th instant with all-day shoot at the following ranges:—

Match I (Morning) 800, 900 and 1,000 yards.

Match II (Afternoon) 200, 500 and 600 yards.

Details of prizse, etc., will be issued later. Lunch will be supplied at Re. 1-4 per head. Trains leave Colaba at 5-55 a.m. and Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

There will be an Officers' Meeting at Headquarters on Friday, the 11th idem, at 6-30 p.m.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. E. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

Feb. 11.

23.—Billets. "B" and "G" Cos. will parade at Church Gate Station to-day, Friday, 11th instant, at 5-50 p.m., and proceed to billets under Co.'s arrangements. No men must travel without tickets which will be issued by Officers Commanding Cos.

24.—Musketry. The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
"K" Co., Saturday, 12th instant. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

27.—The following extract from Gazette of India, Army Department, dated 28th January, 1916, is republished for information:—
No. 109. Bombay Vol. Rifles.—Ronald Edward Wilson, to be Second-Lieutenant, Supernumerary to the establishment. Dated the 21st December, 1915.

28.—Enrolment. The undermamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps from 29th January, 1916, and posted to "B" Co.:—
No. 8819 Vol. T. Carnson.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Major R. W. E. Pennington, V.D., Commanding.

Feb. 10.

No. 56—Duties.

Duties for the week commencing 6th February, 1916:—

Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt. A. A. Spilling.

Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company Sergt. H. T. Binks.

No. 57—Parades.

Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Mahaluxmi Fort on Saturday the 12th instant for 10in. B. L. Battery Drill.

No. 4 COMPANY, AHMEDABAD.

Friday, 11th instant, at 5 p.m., Squad. Drill.

Sunday, 13th instant, at 8 a.m., Class Firing.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER COMPANY.

The E. E. Company will parade at Apollo Bunder at 6-15 p.m. on Monday, the 14th instant, and proceed to Middle Ground Fort for inspection by the C. R. E., 6th (Poona) Division.

(Sd.) J. DODDS, 2nd-Lieut.,

BAND AT BANDRA.

The Imperial Band will play the following programme of music at the Bandra Land's End on Sunday next, commencing at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.) under the direction of Mr. P. C. Freitas, Band Master:—

March—Old Comrades ..... C. Feike.
Valse—Songe D'Antomne ..... A. Joyce.
Selection—The Gondoliers ..... Godfrey.
Descriptive—Oriental Kismit ..... Markey.
Cornet Duet—Enie Nach in der Schweitz ..... Hume
Patriotic—Carry On ..... Hume.
Valse—Sweet Briar ..... Lothian.
Galop—The Tourists ..... Fredhi.

BAND AT THE R. B. YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6 o'clock:—

Military March No. 1—Pomp and Circumstance ..... Elgar.
Valse—Ciribiribin ..... Bucalossi.
Barcarolle from—Les Contes D'Hoffmann ..... Offenbach.
Selection—La Traviata ..... Verdi.
Melodie—Un peu D'Amour ..... Lao Silesu.
Selection—The Mikado ..... Sullivan.
Serenata—Love in Idleness ..... Macbeth.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the above Association, Miss Krishnabai Thakur, from Poona will deliver a public lecture on "The Aspirations of the Young" to-morrow at 6.15 p.m. (S. T.) in the premises of the Association, opposite China Baug, Girgaum Back Road.

BHISHMA ASHTAMI FESTIVAL.

Under the auspices of the Pathare Prabhu Progressive Association the Bhishama-Ashtami festival will be celebrated in the Hira Baug, near C. P. Tank, on Friday, the 11th instant, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), when Rao Bahadur Chintamanrao V. Vaidya will preside.

BOMBAY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Association will be held on Tuesday, the 15th instant, at 5-15 p.m. (S. T.), in the compound of the Secondary Training College, behind St. Xavier's College, when the Students of the Training College will give an exhibition of the volley ball game.

HOMEWARD ENGLISH MAILS.

As the Homeward English Mail Steamer Salsette, will not sail till noon, on Tuesday the 15th instant, the English Mail will be closed at the General Post Office on that date. The latest hour of posting will be as follows:—Registered Correspondence.—10 a.m. at both G. P. O. and Town sub-offices.

Unregistered Correspondence:—11 a.m. at G. P. O. and 10-30 a.m. at town sub-offices.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Prof. C. J. Sisson will deliver a public lecture on "As You Like It" to-morrow at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the Parathana Mandir Hall, Girgaum. Mr. Justice F. C. O. Beaman will preside.

The Senior and Junior Classes of the Brotherhood will meet as usual at 9 a.m. (S. T.) at their respective places on Sunday, the 13th instant. The Senior Class will be conducted by Mr. Mirza A. A. Khan, and the Junior Class by Mr. D. G. Dalvi.

KNOCKED OUT OF A MOVING TRAIN.

An employe in the Audit office of the B. B. and C. I. Railway at Ajmere, named Reginald Critchell, came to Bombay on Wednesday on his way to Nagpore where he was proceeding to secure a better job. He left by Nagpore Mail on Wednesday afternoon and whilst the train was nearing Bhusawal he was knocked out of the train by his head dashing against the water column at Nandgaon Station. He was at once rendered unconscious and he was taken to Bhusawal where he died shortly afterwards without regaining consciousness. His body was brought to Bombay and it is surmised that while he was leaning out of the train he must have accidentally knocked his head against the water column.

ITALIAN RED CROSS.

The Italian Red Cross War Relief Fund, with Headquarters in Rome, has opened a branch in Bombay under the presidency of the Consul for Italy Chev. G. Gorio, and has appointed Chev. L. Segre, delegate for Bombay.

Subscriptions will be gladly received from Italians and sympathisers and the subscription fees are Rs. 50 for Life Members and Rs. 3 for yearly members.

All donations of comforters and all enquiries to be sent to the address given below while money remittances can be made either to the Delegate Chev. L. Segre, York Building, or direct to the Hon. Treasurer, A. F. Sells, c/o Cox and Co.

A FATAL BURNING ACCIDENT.

Yesterday morning Dr. Nunan, the Acting Coroner, held an inquest on the body of Kashibai, aged 14, an inmate of American Mission School for the Blind in Love Lane.

On Wednesday morning the matron of the school on hearing the cries of the girl ran up to her and noticed that the girl's clothes were on fire. Although the fire was put out instantly the girl was burnt all over her body and she was taken to the J. J. Hospital for treatment where she succumbed to her injuries on the evening of Wednesday. The deceased's version of the fatal injuries was that she was warming herself at the open stove and her clothes caught fire. There was no fire-guard and the girls were in the habit of approaching the fire, although the matron had warned them not to do so.

The jury returned a verdict of death by burning and they added a rider that in such an institution fire places should be adequately protected by fire-guards.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

Mortality from plague in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency during the week ending 5th instant occurred as follows:—Bombay City 25, Ahmedabad District 1, Surat Town and Port 14, other places in Surat District 8, Kalyan Port 1, Thana Port 1, other places in Thana District 5, Nasik District 177, Satara District 129, Ahmednagar District 24, Poona Town 13, other places in Poona District 60, Sholapur Town 102, other places in Sholapur District 452, Alibag Port 1, Ratnagiri District 1, Belgaum District 92, Hubli Town 20, other places in Dharwar District 95, Bijapur District 192, Kanara District 1, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 171, Savnur State 18, Satara Agency 23, Akalkote State 60, Bijapur Agency 25 and Surat Agency 6. Total 1,717.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATOR LABA.

Bombay 9th February, 19

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr ..	29.883	Inches
Temperature of Air	72.3	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	62.4	"
Dew point	56.2	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.576	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	0 0	"
Maximum Temperature of Air	79 5	"
Minimum do. do	66.3	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	E, ENE. NW. NNW.	
Movement of Wind do do.	185	Miles.

BANDMANN COMPANY'S LAST NIGHT.

"TO NIGHT'S THE NIGHT."

Last night the Bandmann Company repeated their excellent performance of "Grumpy" before a crowded audience. To-night they close the present season with a repetition of "To-night's the Night."

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

"THE SILVER KING."

The Howitt-Phillips Company produced "The Silver King" last night at the Royal Opera House, Mr. Carl Lawson, taking the part of Wilfred Denver. With so clever an actor as Mr. Howitt in the company Mr. Lawson does not often play principal parts, but last night he had his chance and made the very most of it. Rarely has Bombay seen such dramatic power as he showed after Ware was murdered and he believed that he was guilty. Mr. Howitt was Captain Skinner, otherwise, known as the "Spider." We first find him a gentleman cracksman, and in the part he was splendid.

Every other part was capably filled. Miss Godart as the wife; Miss Barraclough as the Miss Stanbridge, Miss Phillips a charming barmaid, and Master Danor Phillips as a small girl. A word of praise should be given for the effective scenery and the speed with which the eleven scenes were set. This is Mr. Jack Elaget's department. He also contributed usefully with the light comedy part of the faithful old servant of the Denvers.'

"The Silver King" is to be played again to-night.

OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE'S REMUNERATION

A MAXIMUM OF RS. 4,000 A MONTH.

The following amendment made by the Hon. the Chief Justice and Judges of the Bombay High Court in exercise of the power conferred by section 119 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909), has been sanctioned by the Government of Bombay under section 113 of the said Act:—

The following shall be inserted immediately after the first proviso to the Rule 180 of the Bombay Insolvency Rules, 1910, regulating the remuneration of the Official Assignee and shall have effect from the 1st of February 1916:—

"Provided also that the Official Assignee shall not retain as remuneration a sum averaging for any one year between the 1st of February and the 31st January following more than Rs. 4,000 per month, the excess if any levied as remuneration in such year being applied towards the Provident Fund of his office in which his subordinates only shall participate."

OVERCROWDING IN TRAINS.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have been thinking over the proposal made by "Accursed Third" in your influential daily some time back. It strikes me that his suggestion is a very valuable one. The South African Fund was raised by the whole of India to assist our countrymen in South Africa to fight against their ill-treatment. It is therefore quite natural and logical to argue that the balance of that fund cannot be devoted to a better purpose than the formation of a Society for the Prevention of Railway Zoolum. The third class passengers, who are the victims of the Zoolum are not confined to a particular part of the country or to a particular community. In one word, the woes of the third class passengers are "national," and the balance of the national fund for South Africa can very well be utilised for the national purpose in India. It may be that the grievances of third class passengers do not strike or appeal to the imagination of the aristocratic class, who never even by an accident travel by the third class. But all the same they are "national" grievances and it is but proper that patriots like Gandhi and Jehangir Petit, who have done so much to fight against the forces of zoolum in South Africa should now devote themselves to fight against the forces of zoolum on the railways in India. They should form a society of influential representatives of all communities from all India and place the surplus of the South African Fund at the disposal of the new Society as a nucleus. The fund may aptly be called 'The Railway Zoolum Fund.'

The function of the Society should be to prosecute the railway servants and the Government Police who break the law and who are allowed to go off, because the third class passengers concerned are ignorant of their legal rights. For the purpose of prosecutions, the Society should be specially invested by the Government with powers to prosecute the offenders in the same manner as the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has been invested. In the never-to-be-forgotten words of Mr. H. A. Wadia, the President of the Fifteenth Bombay Provincial Conference the third class passengers are treated by the railway servants and the Government Police *like dumb-driven cattle*, and the treatment is causing much unrest. The Society will therefore be doing a very patriotic and loyal work by removing some of the potent causes of unrest in India. It will thus be co-operating with the Government, and therefore it is to the interest of the Government itself that the Society should be immediately invested with the powers mentioned above.—Yours, etc.,

RANGASWAMI,

Madras, 7th February, 1916.

One Maung Vin of Moulmein, was produced yesterday before the Headquarters Assistant Magistrate on a charge of having set fire to the Fillis Circus last week. Bail was refused to the accused.

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION IN INDIA.

MR. K. S. AIYAR'S ADDRESS.

Mr. K. Subramani Aiyar, the well-known Principal of Aiyar's College of Commerce, Bombay read an instructive paper on "The organisation of a Faculty of Commerce at the Benares Hindu University" at a meeting of the 6th instant, under the chairmanship of the Maharaja of Durbhanga. In the course of his paper Mr. Aiyar said:—

Thirty years ago, it was thought that the only function of a School of Commerce was to train junior mercantile clerks. About 10 years later, when the School of Commerce was started at Calicut, it was recognized that senior mercantile clerks could be trained by such schools. Our Universities were not, however, then prepared to recognise the scientific study of Commerce as a department of knowledge worthy of being accorded a place of honor in their curricula. It was when Bombay seriously took up the consideration and discussion of this subject in the early years of the present century that the merchants, the financiers, the educationists and the officials began to realise that modern Commerce, whether it be regarded as an exchange of commodities or be studied from the side of production, or from the side of finance was a subject quite worthy of being treated in a philosophical and scientific way and of having a place in the curricula of our Universities. It has now come to be recognised that the marvellous and complicated phenomena of modern Commerce afford ample scope for the most scientific intelligence and for generalising from the complicated facts in the concrete life of commercial communities. Even in Bombay we have not yet succeeded in geeting the University to institute a separate Faculty of Commerce. What has been achieved so far is the institution of a single Degree in Commerce—the Bachelor of Commerce Degree. It has not yet been recognised that there is ample scope for the institution of an Honours Degree as well as of a Master Degree in Commerce. I crave your permission to emphasize on this occasion the fact that the scientific study of Commerce affords ample scope not only for the institution of a Degree in Commerce, but also for the institution of a separate Faculty of Commerce and for the endowment of over twenty Professorships, each of them being a specialist in some one specified department of Commerce, as in the case of Arts Colleges.

THE COURSES.

The scope, extent and quality of the work to be turned out by a Faculty of Commerce is as great as that now assigned to the Faculty of Arts. The courses to be prescribed for study in the Faculty of Commerce will consist of a certain number of necessary or compulsory subjects and some one voluntary or optional subject for special study. The compulsory portion of the curriculum will include.

1:—Some of the subjects of cultural value taught in Arts Colleges, but equally necessary for students of Commerce, viz., (a) English, (b) Elementary Mathematics, and (c) History.

2:—General Economics which forms the basis for the scientific study of Commerce in its various aspects, viz., (a) The Elements of Economics, (b) The Elements of Statistics, (c) The Elements of Banking and Currency, and (d) Administration.

3:—General Commercial knowledge required in all kinds of business, viz., (a) The Elements of Accountancy, (b) The Elements of Mercantile Law, (c) Business Organisation, and (d) Economic Geography.

The compulsory course referred to above will equip the Graduates in Commerce for general work in all kinds of business, but will not make them specialists in any particular branch thereof. It, therefore, becomes necessary to require every candidate for the Degree in Commerce to specialise in some one branch of Commerce before he is admitted to the Degree. It will neither be practicable nor profitable for any one College to specialise in all Departments, as it will necessitate the appointment of specialist lecturers in more than 20 departments of Commerce. In choosing the optional subjects in which an Inland, University, like the Benares Hindu University, may usefully specialise, regard must be had not only to Indian requirements but also to the facilities for theoretical and practical training that it is possible to provide, and to the existing and expected demands for the services of the Graduates so trained. Among the optional subjects for specialisation in which the Benares Hindu University may with advantage, and in the first instance, provide facilities I would mention:—

1. Railway Economics and Organisation.
2. Economic History.
3. Statistics.
4. Actuarial Science.
5. Advanced Accountancy.
6. Banking.

HOW TO MATERIALISE THE SCHEME.

It is a source of satisfaction to know that no subject will be attempted to be taught at this University unless and until satisfactory provision can be made for the teaching of that subject. I hope and trust that, before starting a College of Commerce, the authorities of this University will draft the outlines of a scheme for a College of Commerce in consultation with the experts available in India, adapt the scheme to Indian and local requirements, and decide on the compulsory and optional subjects proposed to be taught in the first instance. Apart from the services of the available experts being engaged for such a College, I should strongly advise the University authorities to select a few bright Indian Graduates in Economics and a few Bachelors of Commerce of the University of Bombay, and send them to England with instructions to specialise, each in a particular branch. If the Graduates so selected are awarded scholarships for a period of three years, tenable at the London School of Economics and Political Science, they ought to be made to specialise, one in Railway Economics and Organisation, another in Statistics, a third in Economic History and Economic Geography, a fourth in Banking and a fifth on Public Administration and so on.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

In consideration of the scholarships awarded to them for acquiring these special qualifications, they ought to be required to bind themselves to serve the Benares Hindu University for a period of 10 years after their return to India. As these scholars know beforehand what work they are to do on their return to India they are likely to avail themselves of every facility open to them in London for the scientific and practical study of the selected subject and will, on their return prove efficient professors of those subjects. It will further be more economical for the University to award scholarships and get the scholars specially trained as professors than to engage the services of young men who have taken degrees in Commerce and Economics without any help from this University.

A SPECIAL COURSE IN COMMERCE.

It is very necessary that students in the Faculty of Technology should have the benefit of a short course of special lectures in Commerce adapted to the requirements of the Industry that they have learnt. When an Indian goes to Europe or America and returns after acquiring a sound theoretical and practical knowledge of a particular industry—say Paper Making, Soap Making, or Glass Making—he finds it difficult to start the Industry himself and often complains of his inability to secure the financial support of Indian capitalists. This is in a large number of cases due to the fact that he is not able to convince the Indian capitalists that the starting of such an industry will prove profitable; this is again because he has not been trained to prepare a *pro-forma* Profit and Loss Account which can be scrutinised and discussed by the capitalists whose support is sought. Students of every Industry taught in the Faculty of Technology ought to receive a special short course of lectures on the business aspect of that Industry, viz:—

1. The sources of supply of the raw materials required for that industry.
2. The means and cost of transport of such raw materials to the factory.
3. The direct and indirect charges at the factory.
4. The markets for such commodities.
5. The cost of transport to such markets and the facilities for tapping new markets.

The special course of lectures in Commerce ought to enable him to estimate (a) the cost of the Plant and Machinery required for the Industry, (b) the fixed and standing expenses of the factory, (c) the minium quantity to be manufactured in order that the profit thereon may cover at least the fixed charges, and (d) the direct and indirect administrative charges. If he is able to do this, he will find capitalists eager and anxious to help him with enough capital, as they will then have a reasonable assurance of the Industry proving profitable.

BOMBAY RACES.

FIRST DAY, SATURDAY 12TH FEBRUARY

HANDICAPS.

THE IMPORTERS' PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Lady Muriel 9-9, Meddling 9-7, Tartania 9-5, Madrina 9-5, Cybele II 9-5, Miss Rollestone 9-4, Lusca 9-4, Pretty Good Sort 9-4, Lithosian 8-11, Penny Pie 8-10, Gipsy's Advice 8-10, Lady James 8-6, Ute 8-5, Dumfries 8-5, Final Proof 8-3, Silver Thrush 8-0, Seigneurie 7-12, Decorum 7-11, Arkangelo 7-10, Motor Wrap 7-10, Drill Mistress 7-10, Forfeit 7-0.

THE VELLARD PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile 1 furlong.

Pretty Good Sort 9-12, Double Chin 9-10, Soultline 9-9, Santa Barbara 9-6, Gipsy's Advice 9-0, Cherrywood 8-13, Sparkes 8-10, Silver Thrush 8-7, Sardinia 8-6, Fredie 8-5, Seigneurie 8-2, Partial Eclipse 7-12, Fontenoy 7-7, Larrikin 6-12, Persistence 6-11, Pension 6-10, North 6-2, Strathroyale 6-2, St. Alban 6-1, Adelaide II 6-0.

Three top weights not accepting, weights to be raised 6 lbs.

THE MOSUL PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Welcome 9-7, Rag Time 9-5, Biglig 9-3, Black Ivory 9-2, Maurice 8-11, Eldorado 8-8, Kaiumers 8-8, Abdul 8-7, Victory 8-7, Heliograph 8-6, Tawdry 8-4, Sphere 8-4, Nasirabad 8-4, Jemadar 7-13, Murpho 7-13, Shimran 7-12, American Spot 7-12, Royalist 7-12, Safi 7-5, Tawakul 6-12.

HORSES LEFT IN.

THE IMPORTER'S PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Meddling 9-7, Tartania 9-5, Madrina 9-5, Miss Rollestone 9-4, Lusca 9-4, Lithosian 8-11, Gipsy's Advice 8-10, Ute 8-5, Dumfries 8-5, Silver Thrush 8-0, Seigneurie 7-12, Motor Wrap 7-10, Drill Mistress 7-10, Forfeit 7-0.

THE VELLARD PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile 1 furlong.

Pretty Good Sort 9-12, Gipsy's Advice 9-0, Cherrywood 8-13, Sparkes 8-10, Silver Thrush 8-7, Fredie 8-5, Partial Eclipse 7-12, Fontenoy 7-7, Persistence 6-11, Pension 6-10, Strathroyale 6-2, St. Alban 6-1, Adelaide II 6-0.

THE MOSUL PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Welcome 9-7, Rag Time 9-5, Biglig 9-3, Black Ivory 9-2, Eldorado 8-8, Kaiumers 8-8, Abdul 8-7, Victory 8-7, Heliograph 8-6, Tawdry 8-4, Sphere 8-4, Nasirabad 8-4, Jemadar 7-13, Murphs 7-13, Shimran 7-12, Ameridar 7-13, Murpho 7-13, Shimran 7-12, Amerikul 6-12.

THE BOMBAY CITY PLATE.—Distance about 1¼ miles.

Silver Balm, Evett, Kiltoi, Dersingham, Jove, Yellow Jester and Magyar.

THE DEALERS' PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Majbur, Excelsior, Singer, Mooltan, Sparrow Hawk, Black Hussar and Nizam-ul-mulk.

THE PADDOCK PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Thank You, Polish, Wellington, Zoolphskarr, Durban, Baloz and Maasal.

THE FORT PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Hidalgo, Ruby Fish, Ream, Tammooz, Ace of Hearts, Dhaidan, Bahlool, Red Cross and Minerva.

The demand for enhanced security made on the "Akbar-i-Am," Lahore, has been waived by the Punjab Government on a petition being presented by the proprietor.

LAWN TENNIS.

Y. M. C. A. (PROCTER BRANCH.)

The first round in the "Doubles Handicap" has been completed and the second round and the semi-finals are creating quite an interest as owing to the correct handicapping of the committee the games are expected to be keenly contested. The finals in this event will take place on Saturday 12th.

Next week will see the members striving for the trophy in the "championship singles." The final will be played off on Saturday 19th.

This will be followed by the "singles handicap," which will commence on Monday 21st and be concluded by the end of this month.

Considerable interest is being evinced in the competition for the "Procter Branch Challenge Cup," presented by Mr. A. E. Pinsent, which is to take place during March. It should be particularly noted that this event is open to all members of the Y.M.C.A. in Bombay and also to European residents of the city. Entries close on 20th February. Particulars will be found in a printed pamphlet which may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Procter Branch, Y. M. C. A., Rebsch Street, Byculla.

TENNIS WEEK IN BARODA.

(From a Correspondent.)

H. H. the Maharani Saheb Gaekwar is to be congratulated on her happy idea of holding a Tennis Tournament in Baroda.

The response was hearty and there was a representative gathering of fine players from all parts of India and a large gathering of enthusiastic spectators.

The stir and excitement under which all lived for the whole of last week was something remarkable. Tennis was the only topic of the day.

The courts were ideally situated in a convenient centre of the spacious park-like grounds of the Laxmi Vilas Palace overshadowed by tall trees.

The games commenced on the 31st January, and as the days went on, the audience and excitement increased until the last day when both the singles and doubles finals were played on the central court, when all the interest of the entire populace was concentrated.

A brilliant display was given by Saleem and Jagat Mohan Lal from Lahore. Saleem's decided superiority over Rangrao won him the singles easily. In the doubles the same superiority gave Saleem and Jagat Mohan Lal the lead and they would have decidedly taken the cup, but for the unfortunate misjudgment on the part of the umpire in the second set which prolonged the games until the light failed and Saleem and Jagat Mohan Lal were compelled to scratch, as they had to leave for Lahore the same night. Much credit was due to Saleem who had to play two finals and one semi-final the same afternoon.

After the play was over there was a delightful "At Homes" on the grass lawn in the vicinity where tables were spread with delicious eatables. It was a picturesque scene and particularly marked by the number of Indian ladies present, in their graceful costumes, giving the necessary touch of colour needed for such functions.

After play was over his Highness made a short speech and presented the magnificent gold shield to Saleem and handsome cups to the players who came in the finals and semi-finals.

Among the distinguished visitors who came to Baroda during the tennis week were H. H. the Nawab-Begum Saheb of Janjira, H. H. the Yuvaraja of Mysore and the Nawab Saheb of Manawader who is a keen teenis player and played in the Tournament.

TENNIS AT BANDRA.

The following is the result of the game in the Open Single Tennis Tournament under the auspices of the Friends' Social Club, played yesterday morning:—A. D'Mello beat J. Ferreira, 5—7, 6—2, 6—4.

The following game is down for decision this morning:—V. D'Silva v. Y. B. Wassoodew.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 10.

At the share market to-day jute mill shares fully maintained the strength of their position. Quite a firmer tone prevailed in this section of the market. Standard advanced from Rs. 264 to Rs. 280 and Clive rose to Rs. 111. Beyond a few transactions in investment stocks there was not much doing in coal shares or in any other department.

The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bengal 764, Lakurka 17/8, 17/12, Minto 31/4, 31/8, Nowaghur 15, Nordiha 8/4, 8/8,

Jute:—Barnagore (ord) 86, Budge Budge (ord) 391, Clive (ord) 114, 113/8, 114/8, Dalhousie (ord) 227 to 230, Delta (ord) 389, 390, 387/8 388/8 Empire (ord) 242/4, Fort Gloster (ord) 343, 345 to 350, Fort William (ord) 113, 115, Fort William (prefs) 119, Gourepore (ord) 365 to 369, Hooghly (ord) 37/4, Hooghly (prefs) 13/4, Howrah (prefs) 102, Kamarhatty (ord) 317 315 to 318, Kamarhatty (prefs) 104/8, Kamarhatty (ord) 394, 396, Kelvin (ord) 347, 348, Kinnison (ord) 491, Lawrence (ord) 226, 227, New Central (ord) 320, Northbrook (ord) 22/4, 22/8, Standard (ord) 274 to 281, Standard (prefs) 104, Union 351, 353.

Miscellaneous:—Shadra Sharanpore Railway 129, Triton Insurance 38. Government paper, 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 83/4 to Rs. 83/6 and small lots were done at Rs. 83/8 to Rs. 83/10.

The return of rainfall in the Punjab for the week ending February 8th shows that despite the absence of rainfall it cannot be said that the agricultural situation is gloomy. Several districts received good timely rain. Lahore, Amritsar, Shahpur, Multan and Gurgaon districts received no rain.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, February 11, 1916.

SOUTH AFRICA AGAIN.

The tale of Indian suffering in South Africa seems to be unending. We have previously had the melancholy task of referring to the repeated tyrannical acts of the Principal Immigration Officer in the Transvaal. The latest chapter in this story is told in the last issue of "Indian Opinion." The irony and the gravity of the case are enhanced by the fact that the latter is the result, not so much of the arbitrary methods of the Immigration Officer as of the callous attitude of the Government of South Africa. In 1914, as a result of Sir Benjamin Robertson's mission and the visit of the late Mr. Gokhale, the South African Government undertook to extend sympathetic treatment to the Indian community. Most of us in India then believed that the sad history of Indian grievances in South Africa was about to culminate in a happy ending. The process of disillusion, however, was not long in commencing. Even the new spirit of unity and fellow-feeling, elsewhere created by the war, does not seem to have brought this process to an end.

The case to which we refer is as grim a case of "sympathetic" treatment as the most hardened anti-Asiatic could desire. The facts are narrated by Mr. Polak as follows:—

"Mahomed Mahmood Dahya and Ahmed Mahomed Dahya have been orphans since infancy, in each case the parents having died of plague. The first-named, now aged about 11 years, was brought up by his paternal aunt, who subsequently married Mr. Mahomed Suleman Mia, of the firm A. M. Suleman Mia, of Johannesburg. Upon the marriage of the aunt with Mr. Mahomed, the latter assumed the guardianship of this child and upon the death of his wife, and his subsequent remarriage he brought the child to the Transvaal with him from India upon a temporary permit. Practically ever since his arrival in Johannesburg, the boy has been a student at the Government Indian School. In the case of the second boy, who is aged about 13 years, he came to South Africa under the guardianship of his elder brother, Suliam Mahomed Dahya, who is a registered resident of the Transvaal. The latter has recently been called to India on urgent business and intends to return shortly. The only other near relative of this boy is Mr. Hassan Sale Mia Merchant of Johannesburg, who married the boy's elder sister. This boy, too, has been a student at the Government Indian School since his arrival."

These two boys have been refused permission by the Minister of the Interior to remain at school in the Transvaal, under the eye of their natural guardians until the age of 16 years, so that till then they might, to some extent, be equipped for the struggle of life. They have been ordered to be deported to India, where there is no near relative who can look after them. Mr. Polak in representing the grave and cruel hardship that will be imposed upon these children if they are removed from the Transvaal, pointed out that it was never the intention of the Union Parliament,—as we may add it could never be the intention of any Parliament,—that, in cases of this kind, children of tender years should be sent away from South Africa, even though, strictly speaking, they are not legally entitled to be there, whilst they are in the care of responsible relatives, without any provision being made for their intellectual and material welfare. More than this, under section 25 (1) of the Immigration Regulation Act of 1913, the Minister for the Interior has been granted wide powers of exemption in special cases; and even a superficial consideration of the case of these two unfortunate boys shows that there could be no more appropriate occasion for the exercise of these discretionary powers. The appeal of Mr. Polak for an act of grace that would fulfil the pledge of "sympathetic" treatment and would allow these children to remain in the Transvaal under their present guardianship and under due security, until they reach the age of 16, was received with a cold, blank refusal as will appear from the following letter from the Acting Under-Secretary for the Interior:—

"With reference to your letter of the 4th instant representing the cases of the boys Mahomed Mahmood Dahya and Ahmed Mahomed Dahya, I have to inform you that these have been carefully considered, and the Minister regrets that he is unable to afford the desired relief."

On December 18, therefore, the two boys were surrendered to the representative in Johannesburg of the Principal Immigration Officer. What happened afterwards is instructive. The representative of the Immigration Officer offered, upon payment of a fee of £1 in each case, to issue Temporary Permits to these boys, conditionally upon their leaving Durban on December, 28. The guardian of the boys very properly thought that he was not morally justified in taking any steps by which he would make himself responsible for deporting these homeless children back to India, where they have no relatives and he, therefore, declined to buy the temporary permits, feeling that the responsibility for such removal should fall upon the Government. A last attempt was made on December 23, to induce the Government to reconsider their decision, by producing the boys in person before a high executive officer, in order that ocular demonstration might be given of the extreme hardship that would result from the deportation of the children. The effort, however, ended in failure.

It is needless to say that this example of "sympathetic" treatment has greatly exercised the minds of Indians in South Africa as it will those of Indians in India,—and we have no doubt, of right-minded men in every civilized country. That the South African Government still persist in applying a standard of treatment to Indian residents in their territory which is opposed to all consideration of ordinary humanity, must lead Indians to believe that the "Settlement of 1914" is regarded as a mere "scrap of paper." The battle for the vindication of the right of Indians not only to equal citizenship in South Africa as in any other part of the Empire, but also to mere humane treatment must therefore be fought over again.

ON THE EVE OF THE COLLAPSE.

The report which comes from London as to the terms of peace which Germany has offered to the King of the Belgians may be accepted with less reserve than it is necessary to exercise in regard to some of the reports that have preceded it. It does not appear to us unduly optimistic to believe that the time is very near, if it has not actually arrived, when the Central Powers must realise that, if they are to get any terms at all, it is now or never. That process of exhaustion, to which Germany has contributed as much herself by the prodigal use of her men and resources,—in order to achieve somewhere a decisive blow at the Allies,—as the Allies have contributed by their gradual wearing down of the enemy on the Eastern and Western fronts, has very nearly reached its culminating point. It is almost certain that the power of the Central Alliance to repeat any of the tremendous performances of the past is gone. We were threatened with a new great offensive on the Western Front. It has come and gone. It was not a great offensive, but it ended disastrously for the enemy and involved him in losses heavier than those he suffered in the offensive of the Allies with which the Autumn campaign closed. The great blow in the Balkans has been struck, the road to Constantinople has been opened and the threat to Egypt and India has materialised to the extent of a prologue. But nothing further happens. There is not much to be done in the Near East with the menace of the constantly accumulating forces of the Allies at Salonika on the flank. There is nothing to be done in the West, but to await, with what hopes they may, the tremendous blows that will be struck in the Spring by the heavily reinforced and overpoweringly munitioned armies of France and Britain. In the East, Roumania still looks askance at the bribe, and the Russian armies, still in being, can strike heavy blows as an earnest of the powerful efforts to come in the Spring and Summer. One does not need to be an unreasoning optimist to believe that Germany and Austria have seen the last of success, and fully realise that, if they cannot get some sort of terms now, they will never get any. Thus the game of bluff has already, not only begun, but has progressed. The condescending "feelers" of a week or two ago,—an independent Poland under a German Prince, and a German Protectorate over Turkey,—are already beginning to melt away. The offer to King Albert is, of course, a counsel of despair. Germany probably no more believes that the heroic King, who flung back the insult that was offered him in August, 1914 and went out into the wilderness rather than sell the honour of his throne and people, is capable of returning to be a German vassal on any terms, than she believes that the Allies would ever agree to the establishment of a Teutonic hegemony in the Near East. But it was worth trying to see whether King Albert, like the two Balkan Kings, had been mesmerised by the theatrical successes of the past year and brought to despair by the prolongation of the agony of his people. Fortunately we may be confident that the statement of the "Giornale d'Italia" that the Belgian King has refused the offer made to him from Berlin is true. We may also believe that the report that Colonel House, President Wilson's envoy, learned in Berlin that Germany is willing to discuss peace on the basis of the *status quo ante bellum* is true. And we can well believe that the further statement that the Allies absolutely refuse such a discussion is true. The basis on which the Allies will be prepared to discuss peace will be the *status quo post bellum*, when it comes. That it is not so far off as we might have feared, is best indicated by the desire of Berlin to persuade the Allies to a premature discussion now.

Notes of the Day.

The Health of the City.

There are no signs yet discernible when the deterioration in the health of Bombay, that has been steadily going on since the first week of the current year, will be arrested. The death-rate which then stood at 28.13 has steadily risen to 31.80 in the week ended on the 5th instant. The main, if not the sole, factors in the increase were small-pox and plague. The former registered 70 attacks and 43 deaths, as against 77 attacks and 33 deaths recorded in the previous week. Plague also rose from 18 attacks and 10 deaths to 30 attacks and 25 deaths. In the corresponding week of last year, it is relevant to note, only two deaths from small-pox and five from plague occurred, while the past quinquennial mean was eight and 24 deaths respectively. Cholera was absent as usual, while the mortality from the other principal diseases was as follows:—Phthisis, including tubercle of lung 23, other tubercular affections 4, diseases of the respiratory system 198, diseases of the nervous system 45, malarial fever 3, and enteric 4. The number of births registered during the week was 394, as compared with 408 of the week previous.

High Court Pleaders' Examination.

Numerous letters of enquiry have for some time poured into this office regarding the fate of the High Court Pleaders' Examination. It has, for some years, been an open secret that the Government of India have contemplated the abolition of this examination altogether. No definite orders in the matter have, however, so far been issued. The determining voice on the question of the abolition rests with the local High Courts. And, as far as the Bombay High Court is concerned, we understand that no change has been made, for the present, in the existing arrangement, nor any final decision arrived at regarding the suggested abolition. In any case, it must be taken for granted that in the event of any such decision being taken, due previous notice will be given.

"Tiger" Jackson.

The news that the members of the Calcutta Bar are giving a dinner to Mr. William Jackson, the doyen of the Indian Bar, to commemorate his completion of fifty years' practice in Calcutta, will be received with peculiar gratification by the legal world of India. "Tiger" Jackson is perhaps the most forceful advocate on the Bengal side, and as a criminal lawyer he had few equals in his day. His *forte* is cross-examination and he was wont to put a passion (save even would say "frightfulness") into his work in cross-examination which was the terror of "tutored" witnesses or the other variety with a disposition to prevaricate. Practically, Mr. Jackson has outlived his great contemporaries at the bar,—Sir Charles Paul, Woomesh Chunder Bonnerjee, Sir Griffith Evans, Sir Tarak Nath Palit, J. P. Woodroffe, Mon Mohun Ghose, O'Kineally, and Stephen Latterby. Mr. Jackson did not conceal his disgust with the procedure of the Criminal Benches of the Calcutta High Court in refusing to go into the merits of cases on appeal, and many have been the passes-at-arms between the great advocate and mediocritics on the Bench, who are content not to go behind the findings on facts, however demonstrably perverse, of subordinate magistrates. Mr. Jackson's hatred of slipshod justice is profound.

Fiscal Autonomy.

The bearing of the demand for fiscal autonomy for India on colonial problems forms the subject of an interesting article in the January number of the "Indian Emigrant." At present the one-sided free trade fictions of the Government at Whitehall have deprived a large percentage of Indian artisans, previously engaged in various local and village industries, of the means of livelihood. They have either merged into the wage-earning poor class, or have fallen an easy prey to the soft promises of emigration agents. "Fiscal autonomy for India," says the writer of the article, "with the right to tax imported luxuries and other articles, may yet save a few of our languishing industries and prevent our skilled artisan from becoming an unskilled factory worker earning a pittance insufficient to keep a healthy family to live in sanitary quarters." The one principal cause of migration from any country is the inability of that land,—from whatever cause,—to support the workers. "Heavy taxes, combined with an undeveloped system of agriculture, have made that occupation on which India has to depend an almost profitless business for a large majority of the ryots." Fiscal autonomy could give the Government a chance of saving the ryots of India from further poverty. In other ways, too, it would help the solution of our imperial problems. For example, can there be a better remedy for preventing the ill-treatment of Indians in Mauritius than retaliatory taxation on the sugar imported from that island?

The U. P. Historical Research Society.

The United Provinces Historical Society, which was very recently started, seems to have begun its work in right earnest. The first public lecture was delivered under its auspices in Allahabad the other day, by Pandit Hira Nand Sastri, who gave an interesting survey of the historical associations of some of the most important sites in the United Provinces. Beginning with Mathura, or the Muttra of to-day, the lecturer described the town as one of the seven sacred cities of India. Muttra, he believed, was the Madhupuri of the "Ramayan" where one of the brothers of Rama settled after vanquishing the demon Lavana. Records went to show that it was also the birthplace of Krishna and the scene of his amours and exploits, but all that was definitely known now was that it was the centre of the worship of Krishna. Dealing with the history of Benares the lecturer said that the Asoka pillar, which marked the site of Sarnath, was the most magnificent piece of sculpture which had yet been found in India. The inscriptions which had been brought to light in Benares were invaluable to the Buddhists and cast a great deal of light upon the Gupta dynasty. Near the Benares railway station was a totally untouched site which promised a good reward to the explorer. It was marked by a pillar which, the speaker thought, was probably the lower portion of an Asoka pillar. The spot was sacred to Hindus and Mahomedans and it would be as a result of private persuasion alone that an examination could be made. Turning to the Gorakhpur district the lecturer described the site of Kaisa, the ancient Kusanagara, as the most interesting. Archæological survey had located it as the place of the decease of Buddha and this identification had its chief support in the speaker's own discoveries. Traces are still to be found of the Asoka pillar which was standing here during the time of the Chinese pilgrim, Huien Tsaing.

Official and Personal.

For the purposes of the war his Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar has offered Rs. 12,000 a month, the contribution to continue until peace is concluded with Germany. The offer has been gratefully accepted by his Excellency the Viceroy.

It is understood that the Maharaja of Johdpur will be invested with ruling powers by his Excellency the Viceroy in the latter part of this month.

The Hon. Mr. Justice F. C. O'Beaman, is granted privilege leave for one month to be prefixed to the ensuing summer vacation of the High Court.

We are given to understand that Professor O. V. Muller has withdrawn from the contest for a seat from the J. P.'s. on the local Municipality.

The provisional recognition of the appointment of Cavaliere Gino Cecchi as Consul for Italy at Aden has been confirmed by his Majesty's Government.

A TRIP TO THE GHAUTS BY MOTOR.

A LASTING IMPRESSION OF INDIA'S CHARM.

By Constance Eve Gordon.

First impressions are always best, they say. Certainly my first trip up the Ghauts by motor made a lasting impression of India's charm though not without the usual incident, pleasant or otherwise, as one chooses to think, I enjoyed it. There were three of us in the car. The owner, the P.G. and I.

We started on a golden afternoon when the very dust of Bombay seems beautiful, as it floats on the air like streams of glitter ing golden rain, and gives one a hazy feeling of satisfaction to think one is in no worse place than India after all.

The car seemed happy and prospects good, if we made all the haste we could we had just time to get to Khandalla before sunset. We got through the city all right and were well out on the Thana Road when off fell the spare tyre. We fixed it on, started up, and went a few yards when off it came again. The P. G. this time made it secure. We started again and got a few miles when the engine ran hot, we stooped and the chauffeur blew on the engine, whilst the P. G. told us a funny story of a tram conductor called Flannagan who got into trouble with the Local Board of Guardians, because whenever he got his tram off the track, he sent in such long explanations. He was told he must be brief in his reports, so next time he wrote, "Off again-on-again-right-agen-Flannagan." Like Flannagan eventually we went on again. We had a lovely run this time and glided through Thana to that road which curves out and brings you suddenly round the elbow of the mountain, on to the charming little road which encircles its base, like a slender arm pressing back the bosom of the mountain from the water of the creek which washes along its sides, fringed with green mangrove bushes. The tide was high and just at the ebb, with stillness that makes a mirror of the water which reflected accurately the big brown sailed Buggalow, that rode idly on its stream, to her last stay.—"as when a bird, with widely spreading Wing, Leaveth the sky to settle on the Sea."

The sun gliding down behind the mountain, in the shadow of which we rode, kissed the mountains on the other side of the Creek "Goodnight" then blushed with pride and capped their peaks with pink.

A FAIRY GLEN.

We were stopped at the Railway crossing. The voice of the owner undid the gates very quickly and we were soon away through the village, sweeping aside bullock carts and making little moorgies fly up like crows. Haven't you noticed how cute these Indian fowls are? They have learned to dodge up the trees now at the sound of a motor horn, One cart would not budge; it was a hooded affair in which sat a fakir with his chelah. They were on the wrong side of the road and had a miserable cow tied to the back of the cart. We had to swerve almost into the ditch to pass them and were just past when a tyre burst. We had picked up a thorn from the ditch. There was soon a crowd round, to whom the owner distributed apples and asked them if they knew what they were. They said "no," but one brown hopeful of ten, pointed to the owner's glasses and said.

"Yeh, malum hain." Yeh Brandy pani hai!"—Still he was wrong.

Then the cause of the trouble sidled past and demanded bukshees, for the cow attached to the back of the cart, was a travelling tamasha with six legs. We said things most uncomplimentary to that cow but she simply wagged her unnatural legs and walked on. I am sure the fakir understood and returned our compliments in curses; in the end he won. By the time the tyre was changed, the light was failing and it was evening when we started. Ah! what an evening, could I but tell you how the half-lights transform the Indian country, I should not be owned by the owner. All I know is that the hills, robbed of the glare which strikes, and softened by the pale grey mists and wonderful rose-lights enchant the road, make one think one is travelling through some fairy glen. Oh India! Therein lies all your charm, for who with a soul could travel down your golden evening roads, their sides studded with soft grey mountains, pink tipped, fashioned by nature in the shape of temples and tombs, and not love you? Not I, You drive me mad with the sheer delight of living to see and feel you. Where else in the world does the same scene change so rapidly with a second of difference in light, making that which was but a moment since of sinister aspect,—an enchanted world of fairy palaces. But what of the journey? We approached a bend in the road at something under thirty miles an hour. We swerve, we are off the track; ugh! Over? No! thank God! Bang-bang! "Two tyres" said the P G. shivering,—just a little but trying to smile bravely, we all quietly got down and looked at what had so nearly made a very full stop. Just the road curving in, instead of bending out and we did not quite allow for it, and hung perilously over a brick field some feet beneath, for the fraction of a second, but

(Continued on page 8.)

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN PEACE OFFER.

SEAPLANES VISIT ENGLAND.

RUSSIANS CROSS THE DNIESTER.

A ZEPPELIN DESTROYED.

A Rome telegram states that Germany has offered Belgium peace terms, but King Albert has rejected the proposals.

It is stated in New York that Colonel House, Dr. Wilson's special envoy, who is returning to America, learned in Berlin that Germany is willing to discuss peace on the basis of the *status quo ante bellum*, but the Allies positively refuse.

According to an Amsterdam telegram the Prussian losses amount to 2,377,378.

Two German seaplanes on Wednesday afternoon dropped three bombs in a field near Ramsgate and four near a school at Broadstairs. Two women and a child were injured.

A Zeppelin which participated in the raid on Paris collided with trees and houses at Lighe and was destroyed, the crew being killed.

The Russians have crossed the Dniester near Isiecyko.

The Italian communiqué speaks of increasing artillery activity on the Isonzo.

An intense artillery duel is reported from Artois. The enemy after exploding a mine, launched an infantry attack which was repulsed.

A Serbian communiqué says the Austrians are continuing to advance towards Durazzo.

Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien has reigned owing to illness and General Smuts has been appointed to command in East Africa.

American cattlemen on board the Nicosian are alleged to have avenged themselves on the submarine crew who clambered on board with bombs at the time of the Baralong incident. The Germans were all killed, the captain of the submarine being thrown overboard with firebars tied to his feet.

GERMANY'S ANXIETY FOR PEACE.

RUSSIANS CROSS THE DNIESTER.

PRESSING HARD FOR PEACE.

GERMANY'S OFFER TO BELGIUM

AN EYE TO THE FUTURE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, Feb. 10.

It is stated that Germany, has offered Belgium peace terms including restoration of the country and the return of King Albert and the payment of a large indemnity in exchange for economic and commercial privileges, which practically transform some of the Belgian ports and particularly Antwerp into German traffic centres.

KING ALBERT REJECTS GERMAN PEACE PROPOSALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 9.

The "Giornale d'Italia" states that King Albert has rejected the German peace proposals.

"AS YOU WERE."

MORE PEACE PROPOSALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 9.

It is stated in New York that Colonel House, who is returning to America via Paris and London, learned in Berlin that Germany is willing to discuss peace on the basis of *status quo ante bellum*, but the Allies positively refuse.

RUMANIA AND THE WAR.

GERMANY'S ATTEMPT TO SECURE NEUTRALITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, Feb. 9.

The "Corriere Della Serra" believes that Germany is preparing a sudden blow against Rumania and will demand guarantees of her neutrality. The paper urges the strengthening of ties uniting Rumania and the Entente.

ROUMANIA'S ATTITUDE.

GERMAN DISQUIETUDE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 10.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—London, February 7.—Various Rome telegrams indicate that the Teutons have officially expressed discontent with the Roumanian attitude. Germany is particularly aggrieved at the sale of wheat to Great Britain and the candidature of two Transylvanian Irredentists for Galatz and Caracula.

Bucharest has replied that the constitution did not enable the prevention of such candidatures. Parliament was only capable of nullifying elections. The sale of wheat was an economic question.

KING'S POLICY ATTACKED.

The "Idea Nazionale's" Bucharest correspondent says that newspapers representing the Jonescu party are violently attacking the King's policy. Disturbances have occurred in connection with the elections in Galatz and Caracula.

The "Petit Parisien's" Bucharest correspondent says that the conversations concerning the wheat purchase have terminated, but the situation apparently became more serious on Saturday.

The organ of the German legation affirms that the Roumanian attitude will be decided within the next few days. The present moment is a solemn one.

BULGARS WITHDRAWN FROM THE FRONT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 10.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—The "Journal's" Salonika correspondent says that important Bulgar forces have been suddenly withdrawn from the front and sent to Rustohuke. Teutons are replacing them.

Another Salonika report is to the effect that Bulgars entered the Roumanian waters of the Danube and did not leave until the Roumanian guards fired.

AUSTRIANS ADVANCING TOWARDS DURAZZO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CORFU, Feb. 9.

A Serbian communiqué says:—The Austrians are continuing to advance towards Durazzo.

In the rearguard action on February 2nd the Serbians repulsed the Austrians killing many and capturing hundreds.

SEAPLANE RAID ON EAST COAST.

SEVEN BOMBS DROPPED.

TWO WOMEN AND A CHILD INJURED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON Feb 9.

It is officially stated that two German seaplanes this afternoon dropped three bombs in a field near Ramsgate and four near a school at Broadstairs. No damage was done except to glass, and there were no casualties.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

It is officially announced that two women and a child were injured in yesterday afternoon's air raid on the coast.

Naval and military aeroplanes ascended to attack the raiders who immediately retreated. No engagement is reported.

ZEPPELIN DESTROYED.

PARIS RAIDER'S FATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 9.

The "Echo Belge" reports that a Zeppelin which participated in the raid on Paris collided with trees and houses at Lighe on January 29th and was destroyed the crew being killed.

ITALIAN FRONT.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON THE ISONZ.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, Feb. 10.

A communiqué says there is increasing artillery activity on the Isonzo.

AUSTRIAN OFFENSIVE ON THE ISONZO.

"A COMPLETE FAILURE."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 10.

The "Pioneer's correspondent cables:—London February 8.—The "Central News" Rome correspondent says that letters from the front confirm the official view of the recent Austrian offensive on the Isonzo that it was a complete failure and left the Austrians weakened and dispirited. A temporary success at Osalavia was nullified the following day.

According to prisoners the offensive was ordered by the General Staff for political reasons connected with Albania. One describes it as a mad escapede costing a thousand of the best troops. Several units including the 37th regiment were annihilated.

INTOXICATED SOLDIERS.

A correspondent of the "Morning Post" quotes an Italian officer's letters stating that the "Austrians prior to an attack are deprived of water for a whole day. In the evening rum is served out to the men who are driven to attack in close formation while intoxicated. The Italian mountain guns rain death among the Austrians. The maxims cut lanes through the packed masses and only a few reach the objective to meet the Italian steel. The prisoners invariably fall into a drunken sleep, awake ignorant of their night's adventures. Dawn reveals veritable mounds of bodies."

FRENCH MINISTERS LEAVE FOR ITALY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb. 9.

M.M. Briand, Bourgeois and Thomas have left for Italy.

PRUSSIAN LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 10.

The Prussian losses in the war amount to 2,377,378.

FRENCH REINFORCEMENTS AT SALONIKA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SALONIKA, Feb. 9.

French reinforcements and artillery have been landed.

CAUCASUS CAMPAIGN.

RUSSIANS ON THE TURKISH FLANKS.

CO-OPERATING WITH BRITISH IN MESOPOTAMIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 10.

A telegram from Petrograd states that the Russians in the Caucasus are now striking at the Turkish flanks, momentarily disregarding Erzerum, while they are co-operating with the advancing Russians in Persia and the British in Mesopotamia.

RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.

THE DNIESTER CROSSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Feb. 10

It is officially announced that the Russians have crossed the Dniester near Isiecyko.

POSITIONS OF RUSSIANS.

FAILURE OF AUSTRIANS GUNS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 10.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—The Roumanian correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" writing on the 29th January says that the Russians now hold a line undulating across the broken country within nine miles of Czernowitz, bending eastwards, where the Austrians retain the sorry ruins of Bojan and swinging west along the north bank of the Dniester to the mouth of the Strypa, where four miles of fantastically fortified country have been taken.

The enemy are receiving reinforcements from wh[illegible] men can be found. Czernowitz has become a kind of test case which may dominate the Balkans.

That most effectual diplomatist, the Russian soldier, is working strongly upon Roumanian opinion. Russia's new guns throwing shells daily nearer Czernowitz have fortified M. Bratiani to reject the Teuton's demand for a written guarantee of neutrality favourable to the Teutons, both from the economical and the military points of view and also for the demobilisation of the army at present entrenched fifty yards from the Austrian-Transylvanian frontier.

The "Times" Petrograd correspondent attributes the failure of the Austrian 12 inch guns to take Uscieczku, an important point on the Dniester, to the vast improvement of the Russian field fortifications compared with those of 1915. The newest shelters afford ample protection and enable us to counter-attack effectively when necessary.

THE DNIESTER FRONT.

SICKENING BAYONET WORK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD Feb. 10.

The "Pioneers" correspondent cables:—"The Times" Petrograd correspondent says that the fighting in the Uscieczko region has been of a most singuinary character. The Russians are almost sickened by their own bayonet work. The enemy usually holds out until he has lost a third of his number. His killed alone in a single engagement amounted to 2000.

A DARING RAID.

Polish-mounted guerillas recently daringly raided a place in the Pinsk marshes were there was an accmulation of transport vehicles. The raiders lay in ambush until the camp fires were extinguished. They then disposed of the sentries and hurled incendiary bombs among the wagons causing panic and heavy material loss. The raiders escaped unscathed.

MUNITION STEEL IN AUSTRALIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD Feb. 10.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—"The Times" Melbourne correspondent says that the Broken Hill Company have produced from their own iron munition steel which has passed searching tests and that 500 tons of this steel have been shipped during the present month.

MISS IRENE MCMAHON MARRIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAIRO, Feb. 10.

Miss Irene McMahon was married to-day to Captain Evans Gordon. The Sultan gave a banquet in honour of the couple.

HEAVY GUNS BOMBARD VAUBAN.

INFANTRY ATTACK REPULSED IN ARTOIS.

ENEMY FORCED TO EVACUATE A POST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb. 10.

A communiqué says our heavy artillery in Belgium continued the bombardment of the Vauban fort and the enemy trenches in the Petsas district.

There was an intense artillery duel in Artois.

The enemy, after exploding a mine in front of our trench south-west of Hill 140, launched an infantry attack which was repulsed.

Our bombers forced the enemy to evacute a small post between Soissons and Rheims.

Our batteries south-east of St. Mihiel seriously damaged enemy defences in the forest of Apremont.

CANNONADES IN VOSGES.

SUCCESSFUL NIGHT GRENADE ATTACK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb. 9.

A communiqué says there was mutual artillery activity in Artois.

The Germans exploded two large mines at Larolie and penetrated some sectors of a firing trench which had been shattered, also some points of a supporting trench, from which they were driven by a night grenade attack. Fighting continues.

French guns were active in the Somme region and there were cannonades at Hartmansweilerkopf.

BRITISH EXPLODE A MINE.

CRATER OCCUPIED AFTER FIGHTING

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 10.

Sir Douglas Haig reports that last night we fired a mine south of the Fosse height and occupied the crater after fighting with trench mortars and grenades.

The enemy's artillery was active near Loss and north-east of Ypres. Ours replied vigorously, considerably damaging the enemy trenches.

ATTACK ON FRISE.

GERMANY'S HEAVY LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 9.

Reuter is reliably informed that the number of German wounded who were transported through Belgium after the attack at Frise was even larger than after the battle of Loos. Undoubtedly the total German losses at Frise were extremely heavy.

AUSTRALIA'S MILITARY CONTRIBUTION

350,000 MAY BE EXCEEDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MELBOURNE, Feb. 9.

Mr. Pearce says it is possible that Mr. Fisher's anticipation of 350,000 troops from Australia will be surpassed.

BRITISH CONSCRIPTS CALLED UP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 9.

A proclamation has been issued calling up British conscripts to thirty on March 17th.

DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

LAND SETTLEMENT SCHEME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON Feb. 9.

A White Paper on the land settlement scheme for discharged soldiers suggests a beginning with two millions sterling to establish three pioneer colonies in Britain, totalling 5,000 acres.

It urges the co-operation of county councils in providing small holdings for men not prepared to go to the above State colonies, and the provision of agricultural training for disabled soldiers.

The paper considers that such land settlement is more likely to succeed than anything hitherto.

INFURIATED AMERICAN CATTLEMEN.

THE BARALONG AFFAIR.

GERMAN SUBMARINE CREW ALL KILLED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 8.

A correspondent in the 'Telegraph" gives gory details of the Baralong incident. He relates how the American cattlemen on board the Nicosian avenged themselves on the submarine crew who clambered on board with bombs.

A fierce struggle ensued; the infuriated cattlemen armed with furnace bars attacked the Germans all of whom were killed.

The slaughter culminated in the throwing overboard of the captain of the submarine with firebars tied to his feet.

LUSITANIA SETTLEMENT

ACCEPTANCE OF GERMANY'S TERMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.

It is announced that President Wilson has accepted Germany's final offer regarding the Lusitania affair. Only a few minor changes require to be made in the wording of the German reply.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.

Press headlines describe the Lusitania settlement as the acceptance of Germany's terms.

It is stated that the German propagandists are already campaigning with a view to securing the action of Congress against the Allies' blockade.

They are reported to be saying that submarine warfare cannot be suspended while the United States tolerates the blockade.

TORPEDOING OF ARTEMIS

GERMANY READY TO PAY INDEMNITY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

THE HAGUE, Feb. 10.

The Dutch Foreign Ministry announces that the strongest representations have been made to Berlin regarding the torpedoing of the Artemis.

The German Minister at the Hague has expressed regret and readiness to pay an indemnity.

GENERAL SMITH DORRIEN RESIGNS.

GEN. SMUTS TO COMMAND IN EAST AFRICA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb 10.

It is officially stated that Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien has resigned owing to ill-health and that he will be succeeded by General Smuts.

LATER.

The War Office announcement says that the Command in East Africa was offered to General Smuts in November but he was unable for various reasons to accept.

As ill-health necessitated the relinquishment of the Command by General Smith-Dorrien it was again offered to General Smuts who, in the circumstances, accepted. He has been appointed a temporary Lieutenant-General.

DUTY ON EXCESS PROFITS.

RUBBER-GROWERS DEMAND CONCESSIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb 9.

The yearly report of the Rubber Growers' Association states that a strong case is being prepared for submission to the Treasury regarding duty on excess profits, and it is hoped that a substantial concession will be made.

PRINCE AND PRINCESS SALM-SALM

RELEASED FROM INTERNMENT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 8.

Prince and Princess Salm-Salm have arrived in London. They have been released from internment at Gibraltar and exchanged through the good offices of the King of Spain for Colonel Gordon, V.C., who was taken prisoner during the retreat from Mons.

GERMAN CREDIT IN HOLLAND.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 8.

Reuter learns that German consular officials in Holland are refusing payment of fees in German paper or silver money and insisting on payment in either German gold or Dutch currency at pre-war exchange.

GOVERNOR AT JUNAGADH.

BAHADURKHANJI HIGH SCHOOL.

FOUNDATION-STONE LAID.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

JUNAGADH, Feb. 10.

Their Excellencies and party spent most of their time in touring round the public institutions to-day. These institutions included the new Hospital, the Law Courts, the Central Jail, the Revenue and Accounts offices, Railway workshops, the P. W. D. stores, the Orphanage, the durbar kutcheri hall and the old arms stores and to all of these places their Excellencies were accompanied by the Residency officials.

Junagadh is famous for its magnificent public buildings and their Excellencies saw all the most imposing among them. In the market place which was gaily decorated the populace betrayed the utmost enthusiasm.

At five this evening his Excellency performed, the cermony of laying the foundation-tone of the new Bahadurkhanji High School. Lord Willingdon was accompanied by Lady Willingdon to a gorgeous shamiana where his Highness the Nawab, Mr. Maconachie, the Residency and State officials had previously foregathered to receive their Excellencies. Their Excellencies left the Hazur Manzil under a salute of seventeen guns and were escorted by a detatchmont of the Junagadh State Lancers, a really smart body of troopers. At the shamiana a Guard of Honour of the State infantry was drawn up. On their Excellencies alighting from a silver carriage drawn by a team of four they were conducted to a dais. The proceedings commenced at once by Mr. Rendall, Administrator of Junagadh, addressing his Excellency. At the end of the Administrator's lengthy speech his Excellency accompanied by Lady Willingdon, went outside and declared the foundation-stone well and truly laid and on returning to the dais his Excellency replied to Mr. Rendall's speech.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SPEECH.

Mr. Rendall said:—Your Excellency,—On behalf of the minor Nawab Saheb, her Highness the Bibi Saheb and the public of Junagadh I have the privilege to extend a most cordial welcome to your Excellency for the honour of this visit and to express our extreme gratification that her Excellency Lady Willingdon also is able to grace the present occasion. The city of Junagadh so picturesquely situated and so rich in antiquities and traditions, has proved interesting and attractive to a long series of noble and distinguished visitors to whom we are proud to add the names of your Excellencies. In these anxious days of the great war we know that the responsibilities and burdens of Government are correspondingly magnified and we are especially grateful that your Excellency should at such a time make leisure to visit Junagadh to encourage us in our efforts and to learn personally of our needs and aspirations. The inspiring example set by your Excellencies in connection with the great war and in establishing the Bombay Branch of the Imperial War Relief Fund and the Bombay Women's Branch of the same fund, has been felt throughout the Junagadh State. The Nawab Sahebs of Junagadh have ever been conspicuous for their devoted loyalty to the British Throne and true to that spirit the Junagadh State has been proud to contribute to such a noble cause. Your Excellencies are fully aware of the range and extent of these contributions which include the recent gift of three armed aeroplanes at the express request of the minor Nawab Saheb and in token of our happiness on the present occasion I have very gladly accepted his personal desire to contribute further donations of Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 5,000 to each of the above funds.

FIVE YEARS OF ADMINISTRATION.

And now, Sir, I desire to give a brief account of our stewardship during the five years of administration. We had in the beginning to face great anxieties and difficulties but when your Excellencies' distinguished predecessor in office visited Junagadh just three years ago Mr. Robertson who as administrator did so much for the welfare of the State, was able to announce that all the departments had been organized on a sound basis. Since then our progress has been continuous and all our departments are now working smoothly and efficiently in the hope that when the Nawab Saheb mounts the gadi he will find the Junagadh State worthy of its premier position in the province of Kathiawar. The upbringing of the minor Chief who is happily present among us to-day is a matter of supreme importance to which both your Excellency and your Excellency's predecessor Lord Sydenham have devoted much care and thought. A stay of a year in England under the assiduous and unselfish care of Mr. and Mrs. Tudor Owen immensely benefitted the minor Chief. He has developed mentally and physically in a wider and freer atmosphere and during the last two years years at the Mayo College he has made steady progress towards realizing his future responsibilities in the high career that awaits him. His only regret is I know, that he is not yet old enough to offer his personal services to the British Empire.

REMEDYING PAST NEGLECT.

Turning now to our more important departments we have spent large sums on equipping and housing them. Junagadh itself, however, bears witness to only a small portion of our activities since great efforts have been devoted to remedy the past neglect of outlying mahals. The expenditure of the Public Works Department shows a steady rise from eight lakhs in 1913 to ten lakhs in 1914 and nearly 12 lakhs in the present year. We have developed local communications in the shape of roads and river causeways and for every Department of the State, both in and outside Junagadh, new or improved quarters have been constructed, such as law courts, police lines, lancer lines, hospitals, schools, kacheri buildings, and a State residence in Rajkot. We have made great efforts to improve the Junagadh Municipality and its surroundings and have already completed two important road widening schemes. We have also started on the improvement of the local water supply. Later on as funds allow we hope further to develop irrigational facilities throughout the State. In the Railway Department we were faced with a critical situation when the split of the former system coincided with the commencement of the Administration. Under separate management, however, we have improved both our equipment and our earnings. We have added over 60 miles to the parent line at a cost, during the Administration, of more than 11 lacs of rupees and we have started constructing the recently sanctioned lino from Veraval to Una, whilst the survey of another important line in co-operation with the Baroda State is already far advanced. These and other minor schemes will double the system under our management at a cost of about half a crore of rupees from our accumulated balances. This ambitious railway programme which is a vital necessity and will prove an investment of enormous value, both directly and indirectly, necessitated concurrent improvement of Veraval harbour to which three lines of railway will converge. We have, therefore, adopted on expert advice a harbour improvement scheme costing five lacs of rupees and this work is now in full swing and we are prepared to consider a further extension if the best advice favours it.

CASE ASSESSMENT.

In the Police Department our reorganization has made steady progress towards discipline and efficiency under the devoted care of Mr. Boyd These improved methods have been much appreciated by the public and have earned increased rates of pay from the current year whilst police lines have been constructed both at Junagadh and in several Mahals. In the Revenue Department we have completed a most difficult task in the substitution of cash assessment for the crop shaer system throughout the State and in spite of adverse years this change has been welcomed everywhere by our cultivators as tending to their economic independence and prosperity. We have also commuted the levy of land customs and have thereby freed our cultivators and merchants from harassing impositions. In addition we have paid great attention to the storage of grass, enabling us to guarantee assistance again during the present year and especially to improvement of seed, the adoption of labour saving implements and digging and boring of additional wells whilst we are about to sanction bye-laws for the establishment of co-operative societies. In addition we have made amicable settlements with many Girasias and substantial reductions in State levies from several aliens. The Forest Department is now turning to account the valuable products of the Gir and Girnar with a disciplined establishment and a settled policy of conservation including forest roads, housing of staff and demarcation of surveyed areas. In the Educational Department apart from the scheme to be inaugurated to-day, we are constructing a new high school in the south and a new Madressah in the north of the State and in addition to many other improvements on modern lines including technical education in our orphanage. I am glad to report that our College won the inter-Collegiate Cup and our high school the Hill Shield on the cricket field last year. In the Judicial and Medical departments we have reassessed our cadre and they are now housed in commodious central buildings in Junagadh.

The Imperial Service Lancers are in the possession of new quarters and have been placed on a silledari footing whilst our paddock is gradually raising the height of the Kathi horse to the remount standard. The garden department has also done much to restore the gardens of Junagadh to their proper place as an ornamental and productive property of the State. In short, sir, we believe that in every direction we can point to signs of progress and efficiency.

FINANCE.

There remains the important department of accounts and finance. I believe I may say that we have at length mastered the difficulties attendant upon the clearance of manifold old accounts and introduction of a new system in keeping with the responsibilities of our trusteeship. This has been a heavy task which has been cheerfully and patiently performed. It includes the conversion of the State silver kori currency into British India coinage, an operation of great commercial importance which was carried through without a hitch. As to our present financial position I am glad to infrom your Excellency that it is very satisfactory in spite of heavy investments in new railway lines, in Public Works and in loans to girasias and alienes and a reduction in land customs levy we have no debt of any kind and have accumulated a liquid balance of about 57 lakhs.

(The Message is incomplete.)

LT. COL. E. H. HATE.

Lt.-Col. E. H. Hate, Assistant Quarter-Master-General, Gwalior Army, now in command of Gwalior Imperial Service transport has been mentioned in the dispatches of General French. He volunteered for field service, along with Capt. V. G. Hate, Medical Officer of Lashker Brigade, who has been invalided after eight months service.

Lt.-Col. E. H. Hate is so well-known to the Bombay public as the late house surgeon to various Government Plague Hospitals, where he worked for seven years doing great good. He is the possessor of a velum diploma of the Great International Exhibition at St. Petersburg, and holds one gold medal from Moscow. He is a great honour to his family and to the Gwalior State for which he is working.

THE BENARES INCIDENT

MRS. BESANT'S STATEMENT.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Feb. 10.

Referring to Mr. Gandhi's statement in Bombay regarding the Benares incident, Mrs. Besant writes in "New India": "As Mr. Gandhi has made a statement which appears by wire in our columns, I think it well to say that my interruption was due to the fact that an Englishman behind me, whom I concluded to be a C.I.D. officer, made a remark that everything he says is being taken down and will be sent to the Commissioner, and as several things said were capable of construction that I knew Mr. Gandhi could certainly not mean to convey, I thought it better to suggest to the chairman that politics were out of place in that meeting. I did not suggest to the Princes to leave, nor do I know who did. I am well aware Mr. Gandhi would rather be killed than kill. But I do think that his remarks were capable of misconstruction and I feared for his personal safety under the conditions existing in Benares How far from any wish of his, is any disturbance of public peace, was shown by his view that we ought not to embarrass Government even by holding the Congress."

LORD HARDINGE.

TO LEAVE INDIA ON APRIL 3

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 10.

His Excellency the Viceroy will leave Delhi on the evening of Thursday, the 30th March and arrive in Bombay early on Saturday, the 1st April. His Excellency's departure from Delhi will be public.

At 7 a.m. on Monday, the 3rd April, Lord Chelmsford will reach Bombay and make a public arrival and in the afternoon of the same day Lord Hardinge will embark, his departure from Bombay being public.

Lord Chelmsford after spending one or two days at Bombay will proceed to Dehra Dun and thence to Simla, reaching the latter place about the middle of April.

THREE CALCUTTA PAPERS.

CIRCULATION PROHIBITED IN THE PUNJAB.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Feb. 10.

The Punjab Government has issued orders under the Defence of India Act to the publishers of three Calcutta papers, "Iqdam", "Risalat" and "Tarjuman," prohibiting their circulation in the Punjab.

A BARQUE FOUND AT SEA.

(Associated Press.)

CALICUT, Feb. 10.

Last night a French destroyer arrived here towing in a barque found at sea.

The Commander of the destroyer landed and saw Captain H. J. Boas, Port Officer, who promptly despatched boats and appliances and had the derelict secured and this morning after carefully examining the barque had it brought close to the shore with the help of sailing and other boats. Although somewhat damaged and waterlogged the barque seems to admit of repair and the Port Officer has already improved her condition as far as is locally possible. The barque was observed some fifty miles south of Calicut. The destroyer left late last night.

DEATH OF COMMANDER GEORGE JEPHSON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

NICE, Feb. 9.

The death of Commander George Jephson is announced.

BRITISH COTTON STEAMER ON FIRE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 9.

The British steamer Texas, New Orleans for Christiania, with a cargo of cotton is on fire.

On February 7th she was five hundred miles south-west of the coast of Ireland and steaming for Queenstown fiercely on fire.

DEATH OF SIR CHARLES WILSON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 10.

The death is announced of Sir Charles Rivers Wilson.

Sir Charles Rivers Wilson was President of the Grand Trunk Railway, Canada since 1895. He entered the Treasury in 1856 and became Comptroller General of National Debt Office in 1874 which position he occupied till 1894. He was created a C. B. in 1876 and a G.C.M.G., in 1895. He was 85 years old at the time of his death.

At a meeting of the Committee of the Bengal Ambulance Corps held yesterday afternoon under the presidency of Maharajadhiraj of Burdwan, it was resolved that an offer of the service of the Bengal Ambulance Corps up till the end of August, 1916, be made to the Government. In due course the service of the corps should have ceased in March 1916.

The total approximate gross earnings of the State and Guaranteed Railways from the 1st April, 1915 to the 20th January, 1916, are more by Rs. 2,15,03,629 than the figures for the corresponding period of 1914/1915.

A TRIP TO THE GHAUTS BY MOTOR.

(Continued from page 6.)

did not drop into it luckily. That finished the Ghaut idea for it was now too dark and the car was very sick. We were eighteen miles from everywhere, but quite whole, and nearly as good as new, the P. G. remarked. Then the shades of the Fakir passed with his holy six-legged cow.

A SILENT, SILVER WORLD.

The village came to our rescue to the last dog. A smart youth gave us a graphic description of the number of dead he personally had taken from under smashed motor cars at that very corner. No less than three Sahibs the day before! He joyfully insisted on escorting us to the Post Office where we were able to wire to a friend telling him to send us a carriage to the station to meet us. This done, we chartered a wonderful old motor, which runs between Panwel and Mombrah to catch the train to Kalyan. We were told we could stop the mail and get on to Lonavli. If the drive to Panwel was exquisite in its gorgeous sunset effects, its black and purple silhouettes on a back ground of red gold, even more so was the night, whose fairy bade the moon arise and make a silent silver world, through which we glided. As we left the village of Panwell I looked back and realized how it derived its name, for, towering majestically above the village, is one of the Cathedral rocks in the form of a temple. It must have been dedicated to Pan, by the ancients, hence Panwell. Immediately beneath it, and that other beautiful mountain, which faces it in the distance with its domed and turetted top, why not Psyche's tomb a fitting resting place for any mortal soul? We swept along, the moon throwing myriad lights of silver sheer on soft and sombre green. The high parts of the road, flooded with light and full of romance, and the low parts, where the hills cast wonderful shadow making mazy wonder parts, enticing puckish knolls, to sit on which must produce the power of enchantment. Dionysian in spirit, one could induce the belts of gnomey trees, that stood solemn sentinels, perfuming the air with the sweet scents they seem only to excude at night, to lend their leaves the breeze that they might glide to earth on the moon beams, as green nymphs, satyrs could catch and twirl them, through mazy dances to the music of Amphion. Arcadia, in Mombrah! Voila! Unfortunately these days of magic are no more, in this age of unseemly and immoderate hurry-scurry, but I would give much in a mundane way to camp a night in such a spot, to smell the earth and the acrid smoke of the camp fire, to listen to the wind sighing through the casnarinas as the palm trees clap their hands and the myriad sounds of the jungle making love, to dream of Omar and to

"Wake, for the sun, the shepherd of the sky,
Has penned the stars within their fold on high,
And shaking darkness from his mighty limbs,
Scatters the day light from his burning eye.

In Heaven's blue bowl the wind of morning trims,
A little cloud, a rose leaf, in it swims,
The thirsty earth drinks morning from a bowl,
Whose sides are space and crushed stars its rims.

THE THREE FAKIRS.

But it was still night, and we were at Mombrah. The train was in the station. The despatch box was got on board and the P. G., in hunting for stray pieces of me left in the car, came into violent contact with my best hat pin and thought he was bitten by a snake. We duly comforted him and rescued the snake. Then we all got into the train which was allowed to resume its onward journey. We arrived at Kalyan where we had to wait for two hours, the owner sitting on the despatch box wondering

"If this green world might last for ever
And love be love and wine be wine for ever."

Though I think he prefers the blood of Jo'n Barleycorn.

At last the Mail arrived. We boarded it silently, and solemnly curled ourselves up on the various benches without a word, and there was not a sound in that carriage but sleep until we reached Lanavli at 1-30, where we had the bitterest shock of the evening. There was no gharry to meet us, and a two-mile walk of dusty road in view. We sent a cooly to search the Bazaar for a tonga. He was successful and we induced a tired horse to make the perilous journey up Tata's Alps to Hamilton's Hotel. The genius Lobo had kept us a cold supper of which we partook at 4 a.m. and ended thankfully half our trip.

Next day we proceeded to Poona without incident and only one stop for readjustment of the despatch box at the most romantic spot on the road, where the hills tower green-clad above you and as you sit on the edge of the road, you think of saying "Open Sesame," just to see if they would let you in and shew you the hidden treasures which so beautiful a spot must contain. As we sat soliloquising, three Fakirs wandered down from the gorge, one, a venerable old man with a flowing white beard and a pile of dusty matted hair and two young ones with shining clean, brown, skin and brave and fearless eyes. I called to them and offered them oranges and money. They would not take the money. I asked them why and they replied it was the Haan Ka Khana, and the food of the devil. Duly rebuked, I wondered idly, why the dusty deity keeps me so short of food, as we are supposed to be such friends. They were very nice about the oranges and each took one in their brown hands, thereby adding an artistic touch of vivid colour and completing a genuine picture by Pan which charmed me and I felt rewarded. This simple lesson of what is worth made me think that it must be good to have achieved such glorious wisdom, that man and money stand for nothing on your horison, to be able to wander over the hills existing on herbs, and sleep in the open alone and unafraid.

THE GREAT MIGRATIONS.

DR. MOULTON'S LECTURE.

Dr. J. H. Moulton delivered the second of his series of lectures on "The Aryan Origins" in the University Hall yesterday evening to a large and appreciative audience. The subject of last evening's lecture was "The Great Migrations" during the course of which after stating that he had dealt with the general principles of languages last time, this afternoon he was going to sketch the movement of the great races which radiated from that centre. It was assumed that the radiating point of these races was somewhere about the middle of the Danube. One has been accustomed to regard the date as too far back. It was assumed that one had to go back as far as three or four milleniums to arrive at that. An attempt was made sometime ago, both in India and in Germany, to date it back very far before the Flood. The period of six thousand years was assumed to be inadequate and one was likely to make exceedingly bad mistakes if one tried to estimate centuries. Therefore, passing by the time, the learned lecturer went on to deal with the various movements of the races. He would first speak of the migration which went to the South, assuming the original home to be the middle of the Danube country. That was the early one which came into the Balkans and ultimately went to Greece. Another European people seemed to have moved into Greece and to have occupied the country there. But they were not the last. In comparatively recent times, perhaps about the fourteenth or fifteenth century B.C., there was another migration and they provided Homeric poems by which the Greeks are now known. They were the Achaeans. Mention of these people was to be found in old Egyptian literature. Homer's Achaeans were in Greece somewhere about that time. These people were quite apart from the people of Greece., One of these heroes would put to flight thousands of other men; he did not know how these things happened, but they were sung in poetry. The Greeks were dark haired, but these people had yellow hair. In the history of Heredotus there is mention of days 24 hours long and so also nights and the air full of wool. It was rather strange that the heroes of Illiad had no Greek names, for instance, Achilles, and others. This race which accordingly descended to the South was a very powerful one—not necessarily intellectually. They came down on a marauding expedition leaving behind their wives and families, and they married in the country they had come to and thus changed the race in a few years. The Achaean migration was not the last, Dorians had to be reckoned with also. This was apparent from the great diversity in the languages as spoken in towns, even at such small distances as 20 or 30 miles from each other.

GRIMM'S LAW OF LANGUAGES.

Coming to the Celts, the lecturer said, they had left very little impression on the modern times from the standpoint of languages. Their languages were slowly dying out. In Italy the same thing happened as in Greece; there too there were the different migrations perhaps akin to those in Greece. The earlier population was dominated by the Patricians who came down from the North and the history of Rome was a long struggle between the Patricians and the Plebs. Only when the two nations were fused together was that greatness possible which was afterwards apparent to the whole world. Roman language had survived the Roman Empire. The speaker then passed on to the North-western migrations from the South-western migrations. The name of German was wrongly appropriated for this family, and it went right away to extreme Northward. It dominated the whole of the Scandinavian Peninsula and the Norseman was regarded as the most typical of the Germanic people. They also went to Western Europe generally where they expanded and occupied Iceland These people were very much akin to the Celts, as was seen from the words which were akin to these languages. The credit—the great credit—for determining the various relations of these languages was due to Grimm's law of languages. That law practically laid the really scientific foundation of languages, and Grimm's name was also associated with the Tales, for the brothers collected these folktales and the stories. Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar had only recently told that the Paisachi language illustrated Grimm's law of language very well. Turning to the Germanic people, it seemed that these people were beating back upon their former advances and conquering alien peoples. There was a great difference between the German and the English languages as in the former the tendency was to pile syllables upon syllables while the latter in the original and pure state, consisted of single-syllabled words, for instance, in Bunyon's Pilgrim's Progress sometimes pages after pages were to be found full of words of single syllable. German language was for piling up syllables, so also Sanskrit which perhaps carried the palm in this respect. Greek was similar in that respect. Referring to the North-western migrations, he said the Lithuanians who lived round the Baltic spoke a very primitive language like the Sanskrit, because many primitive words were to be found in both the languages which were destroyed in others. These people had no literature except the folk-songs. Referring to the Hittites, the lecturer said that the German excavations had produced a large number of inscriptions from Capodaecia. An elaborate grammar had been prepared for the deciphering of these inscriptions These inscriptions came from the 15th century B.C., and the language was very akin to both Sanscrit and Greek. These inscriptions make mention of many things alluded to in the Rigveda. This language belonged to the West. The Celts got into Asia Minor and remained there, and there were another people who came right away from Europe to Central Asia. This was a very curious fact. One Hittite inscription had to do very much with the Gods of the Rigveda. Coming to the migrations East and South-East, there were the people in Thrace between the Dardanelles, and there were also other migrations. These people must have come through the Dardanelles into Asia Minor. The next possibility was that they spread along the northern coast of Baltic into Asia Minor and so on. The the lecturer then dealt with the Scythians whom he called men with lower civilisation, but whose language was more akin to Sanskrit. The migration which came from the Danube must have, the lecturer thought, passed rapidly into the Northern parts of India. There they broke up and spread into India.

ARAB IRREGULAR HORSE.

A FLUCTUATING QUANTITY.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 10.

The mobility of the Arab cavalry, says "Eyewitness," who ride light and are unsparing of their horses, is something outside experience. On approaching a Turkish position to reconnoitre, our scouts will often see a horde of Arabs emerge from the dark masses and spread in a fanlike movement over the whole horizon. These irregulars are eternally swooping about for no apparent reason, unless it be bravado or the instinct of the kite. Drop a shell in front of them and they will swerve like a flight of teal, make a wide detour at full gallop and appear on the other flank.

The atmosphere is most deceptive, and in the haze or mirage it is difficult to tell if the enemy are horse or foot, or to make any estimate of their numbers. Everything is magnified. A low lying mud village beomes a fort with walls twenty feet high; a group of donkeys, a palm grove. Camels appear on a near horizon like huge dissipated compasses. There is not a cavary regiment with the force which has not at sometime or other mistaken sheep for infantry. All that is gained in scouting by the flatness of the country is discounted by the eccentricities of the mirage. Often in a reconnoisance the enemy are within six hundred yards before the squadron commander can distinguish whether they are mounted or on foot.

Apart from the mirage the country affords little on no cover save the mud banks of an occasional dry irrigation channel. These are high and in the distance might be taken for the walls of a city. The disused water courses look as if the channel had been carried above the level of the surrounding country. The low isolated sand-hill is a snare which draws artillery fire and leaves an exposed flank on either side.

ARAB TACTICS.

The Arabs fire from the saddle for choice and employ no dismounting tactics. Each man holds his own horse and stands or kneels firing. Their tactics are always to surround a smaller force, shoot the horses and close in; or to lead our cavalry on to an infantry ambuscade. They fear ambuscades themselves and are chary of following us up. They are naturally more formidable in a retirement, when they wait until our cavalry are mounting and get in their fire before they take up another position. They will only attack small bodies when the odds are five to six to one. They have cut up a patrol or two, but have never got in on a troop or squadron, much less on a regiment, and are not encouraged by their superior numbers, which are indeed discounted by our guns.

The skirmish at Barjidiyeh wood near Shaiba is, I think, the only occasion on which they have charged. They believed they had taken us in an ambuscade and at a disadvantage in the deep mud. We were 450 cavalry with two sections of horse artillery and vastly outnumbered. We had no time to close in ranks and crumple them up, but wheeled on to them in extended order. We were interlocked. For a minute it was sword and lance. Then they gave in. As they retired they came under our infantry fire which did bloody execution. It was the best fight they have put up.

CHARACTERISTIC TRAITS.

It will be gathered from these notes that the Arab is not a sportsman in the much derided British sense of the word. He is not out for casualties, but loot. And he follows no cause, though it is natural that the accident of a common creed should count a little in his wavering predilections. For the Turk he has no love and there is hardly a tribe in Mesopotamia which has not been in a state of rebellion against him. In his own inter-tribal affairs honour, or the appetite for blood, is very easily satisfied. Two or three dead or wounded, and the survivors separate to fight again. These holocausts of ours are not to their liking. Another point in favour of an invading army is that the Sheikhs do not care to have their own country exposed to the forays of the neighbouring tribes.

As an ally he is a very fluctuating quantity. A Sheikh and his tribe will join the Turks, becomes discontented in a week through shortness of rations or some other passing cause, bring his complaint in the night, and be off in the morning. Then another Sheikh will come in. It is difficult to know sometimes whom we have against us. ("Who is for us, and who is against us?")

It should be explained that what I have written in this article has no reference to the Turkish cavalry but to the Arabs alone who form an irregular subsidiary force which must always be taken into account. Also we must have out of the picture the tribes of those settled and responsible Sheikhs, Koweit and Mohammerah, who are bound to us by mutual services and an honourable tradition of good faith.

The plague returns for the Madras Presidency for the week ending the 5th instant show that there have been as many as 610 seizures and 415 deaths. In most districts the numbers rose: in Coimbatore from 126 to 137, in Salem from 108 to 115, in North Arcot from 41 to 48, and in Madura from 38 to 47. There were 35 deaths in Bellary, 19 in Anantapur and 14 in South Canara.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

LICENSE DEPARTMENT.

A LANDLORD'S ALLEGATIONS.

"OFFENSIVE" LETTER NOT RECORDED.

Most of the time of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was taken up yesterday with a discussion of a matter in which one Mr. Khambatta had made several allegations against the License Department of the Municipality. Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia spoke for a long time on the subject and had not concluded his remarks at 6-20 p.m., when several members left the meeting which was then adjourned for want of a quorum.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna presiding. Mr. N. V. Mandlik moved that a letter to the Corporation from Mr. Jaffer Cassum Moosa, Estate Manager to his Highness the Aga Khan, forwarding copy of his letter to the Commissioner, regarding a municipal requisition for converting the existing basket privies at premises No. 24, Matharpakhadi Road, into water-closets on the full water carriage system, be not recorded, as the letter to the Commissioner was couched in offensive language.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said the letter to the Commissioner was worded in the most offensive language and contained an attack on the Commissioner, though the latter had taken no part in the discussion when the matter came up before the Standing Committee for consideration. He would point out passages in the letter, which were considered by the Standing Committee to be objectionable.

Sir Dinshah M. Petit said that if the terms of the letter were offensive to the Commissioner he did not want to justify them. It would be an unusual course not to record a letter and before they did so, they must know the contents of the letter to the Commissioner. If it was offensive they would not record it but they should know the contents so that they should decide whether they were offensive or not. He did not wish to encourage such letters if they were offensive but he repeated they should first know what the contents were.

The President said the copy of the letter was on the table and there was no attempt to prevent members from reading it.

Mr. Jehangir B. Petit thought from what had been said by members of the Standing Committee that the language of the letter was unguarded, but with a view to enable the members to read it, he moved as an amendment that the item be transferred to the end of the Agenda.

Mr. C. V. Mehta, opposing the amendment, said the letter was not only on the table but the Standing Committee had unanimously come to the conclusion that the letter should not be recorded. If members wanted to know the contents they could do it in a couple of minutes and there was no necessity of transferring the item to the end of the Agenda for that purpose.

UNSEEMLY DISCUSSION.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola said it was certainly desirable that the dignity of the Corporation should be upheld. But they must have an opportunity of knowing the contents before they could judge whether or not they were offensive. The members of the Standing Committee had been able to come to a decision in the matter because they had seen the contents.

Mr. J. B. Petit's amendment, being put to the vote, was defeated.

Mr. J. A. Wadia was of opinion that the best thing to do would be to ask the reporters to withdraw. Otherwise he was in favour of Mr. Cowasji Jehangir's suggestion.

The Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji said it was impossible to decide the matter unless they were acquainted with the contents.

Mr. H. P. Modi said he was sorry for the unseemly discussion that had taken place. It was an occasion for the exercise of a little discretion and commonsense. They would certainly be giving an encouragement to the man if they published his letter. The members of the Standing Committee had said the letter was couched in the most offensive language and if they asked them to decide the matter without allowing the letter to be published, they must not think it was an encroachment on the rights of the Corporation. No encouragement should be given to the public to be offensive to the Municipal Executive and the Corporation.

Mr. Mandlik's proposition was then put to the vote and carried.

LICENSE DEPARTMENT.

The Corporation considered a letter from Mr. Hassunbhoy Mahomedally Khambatta, dated 24th May, 1915, complaining of the action taken by the Municipality with regard to the melting of fat at premises No. 76 B, Haines Road, without a license. Mr. Khambatta, in the course of the letter, stated:—

On the 16th November last, the Superintendent of Licenses informed him that it was understood that his tenant Mowlabux Currimbux Coorlawalla, who occupied a portion of his chawl at Haines Road had been allowed to melt fat on the premises and called upon him to get the tenant to vacate the same; that in reply he stated that he had not given permission for melting fat on the premises, that he was in no way responsible for the same and that the Superintendent might communicate with the tenant directly; that the Commissioner informed him that action had been taken against the tenant and that if the melting or the preparation of the fat were not stopped, proceedings would be taken against him also; that in reply to this he disclaimed having given permission to melt the fat and warned the Commissioner that if he were proceeded against as threatened, he would have to take proceedings against the authorities for damages; that he then took action to get the tenant to vacate the premises by the end of January, but that on the 12th January 1915, he was served with a summons charging him, under Section 394 of the Municipal Act, for allowing fat to be cleaned at his premises without a license; that he again informed the Commissioner through his pleader that he had not given permission for the melting of fat but that in reply he was informed that under Section 507 of the Act the tenant ought to have been ejected; that instead of issuing the summons against the tenant, the Superintendent issued the same against him; that the Magistrate having decided against him he applied to the High Court for the revision of the decision; that in the meanwhile the Superintendent of Licenses had him summoned a second time before the Magistrate in connection with the same matter; that the Court on having been informed by his pleader that a suit had been filed by him against the tenant in the Small Causes Court and that an application had also been made in the High Court for the revision of the Magistrate's decision on the first summons granted an adjournment of the case; that in the High Court the case was decided in his favour and that the Municipality completely failed to substantiate the charges laid against him in the Police Court and admitted that it was a mistake on their part to have prosecuted him; that in consequence of the said proceedings he had to undergo quite unnecessarily harm to his reputation and considerable worry apart from the heavy expenses incurred in the Police Court and the High Court; and that he is advised to sue the proper party for damages. He submitted that before taking such a step he would approach the Corporation, hoping that they would do him full justice by departmentally dealing with the Superintendent of Licenses who is chiefly to blame for all that he has unnecessarily suffered, and compensating him properly and that failing that he would be obliged to sue the Corporation and the Commissioner for damages as he may be advised.

In this connection Dr. Sukhia had sent a letter to the Corporation.

Several members objected to the letter being read. The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola said that if this system was allowed to prevail members could write out their speeches in the form of letters, which could then go on the records.

The President took the sense of the meeting, which was against allowing the letter to be read.

COMMISSIONER'S VIEWS.

Mr. N. V. Mandlik moved that the applicant be informed in terms of the Commissioner's report.

It was stated in the course of the Commissioner's letter:—

I have the honour to state that the premises referred to are a ground floor chawl in two "gallas" (the accommodation in which is equal to four single rooms) fat melting and cleaning operations were carried on and a board with the name of Mowlabux Currimbux was put up at the entrance. These operations constituted a most offensive trade, and were carried on without any license whatsoever. The persons working on the premises could not give any information about Mowlabux beyond stating that he resided at Kurla. As Mowlabux could not be found and as the offensive trade continued to be daily carried on, Mr. Hassunbhoy, as the owner of the building who must have rented the rooms to Mowlabux, was written to on the subject by the Superintendent of Licenses on 9th November 1914 and was asked to get the premises vacated. He wrote to me on 17th November 1914 stating that he had not permitted Mowlabux to melt fat and that he had given him notice not to do so. In reply to this letter he was informed that as in spite of the warning given by the Superintendent of Licenses, the place was used for melting fat, action had been taken against the occupier and the case fixed for hearing on 9th December 1914. He was also warned that if the operations were not stopped, proceedings would be started against him. In his letter of 9th December 1914, he said that he had told Mowlabux not to melt fat without a license. It will be observed that Mr. Hassunbhoy did not deny that Mowlabux carried on the trade and that he argued about the suitability of the premises for the trade. Clearly then it was carried on with his full knowledge, and he was making no real effort to stop it.

On 13th January, 1915, Mr. Cawashah M. Talyarkhan wrote to me on behalf of the applicant that his client had already given a month's notice to his tenant against whom the Municipality had not taken steps, that if the tenant did not vacate by the end of the month, he would be ejected by a suit in the Small Causes Court and that the case against his client should be postponed for 2 months. Mr. Talyarkhan was replied to on 11th February, 1915, to the effect that action had also been taken against his client's tenant and that his client could at once take ejectment proceedings against his tenant under section 507 of the Municipal Act.

Proceedings were taken against Mowlabux on 26th November 1914, but as the summonses could not be served as he kept out of the way, the case had to be postponed twice, first to 23rd December, 1914, and then to 6th January, 1915. Orders were then obtained to effect substituted service and the case was again postponed to 20th January, 1915. The applicant was requested to point out the tenant Mowlabux but he refused to do so. As the result of enquiries made by the Superintendent of Licenses, a Pathan residing in the room next to that in which fat was melted, stated that Mr Hassunbhoy visited the premises every Sunday, and that fat melting operations were carried on in Mr. Hassunbhoy's presence and that he (the Pathan) would give evidence in the Court if summoned. The other tenants also complained bitterly of the most offensive smell caused by the melting operations. Information was therefore filed against Mr. Hassunbhoy on 23rd December, 1914, a witness summons was served on the Pathan and the case came on for hearing on 20th January, 1915. Before the date of the hearing of the case a member of the Corporation saw the Superintendent of Licenses and asked him to withdraw the case but he was told that this could not be done without my orders. The member of the Corporation did not come to me in the matter. I mention this to show that if there was any allegation of persecution, the matter could have been brought to my notice. When the case came on for hearing on 20th January, 1915, before the Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, the accused pleaded not guilty but eventually stated that he had let the place for melting fat on the recommendation of the License Inspector at whose instance he was being prosecuted. The Magistrate convicted and fined him Rs. 70. Fresh proceedings were taken and when the case was heard on 3rd March, 1915, the Magistrate gave him time to get the place vacated and postponed the case to 17th March, 1915. The place was then vacated and he was warned and discharged on that date. Mowlabux Currimbux was however traced and found to be working in a tinsmith's shop near the Grant Road Bridge belonging to one Esmail Haji Ladak, a dealer in fat. The place in Haines Road was rented in his name, but it was clear that he had no real interest in the melting operations, his name being doubtless only used to cover those conducting the trade. When he was arrested under a warrant, he pleaded guilty and was convicted and fined Rs. 10 on 17th February, 1915. Circumstances will prove that fat melting operations were being carried on with Mr. Hassunbhoy's knowledge. I am satisfied that action against Mr. Hassunbhoy was not taken out of spite but because it appeared the only way effectively to stop a most offensive trade which was being carried on in his premises, and obviously with his knowledge. As regards the result of the criminal application in the High Court, I may point out that Presidency Magistrates are obliged from the nature of their work, to try cases of this kind summarily without recording the evidence in full. In this case, the Municipal Solicitor, Mr. Crawford, considered that the amount of evidence recorded was insufficient, and as the Magistrate who had tried the case was no longer acting as such when the application came on for hearing, it was not possible to obtain his explanation as is usually done when the Appellate Court entertains any doubt. As the offensive trade had by this time been discontinued, and the object of the prosecution had therefore been attained, I personally informed Mr. Crawford that the conviction need not be supported. There was no admission whatsoever that the proceedings in the Magistrate's Court had been improperly taken. The fact that the Magistrate convicted shows that there was a good "prima facie" case. If Mr. Hassunbhoy has been put to expense in the matter, it has been entirely due to his own line of action.

Dr. Sukhia said the matter was *sub judice* and he requested the President to ask the reporters to withdraw.

"SHABBILY TREATED."

The President said he could ask the reporters to withdraw under the Act but he did not think from the materials before them that that it was a matter *sub-judice* It was not necessary, to ask the reporters to withdraw.

Dr. Sukhia said the matter was such as required the most careful and patient consideration at the hands of the Corporation. He had penned the letter to the Corporation because his name had been mentioned in the matter. He would say that all that had been said by the Superintendent of Licenses was incorrect. Dr. Sukhia added that Mr. Khambatta was so very shabbily treated by the License Department that the conduct of the latter deserved censure at the hands of the Corporation. The man had been harrassed and persecuted by the Department, and dragged to the Police Court and subsequently to the High Court, where the decision of the Lower Court was reversed. The License Department had been similarly dragging owners and occupiers of buildings to Courts. He appealed to the Corporation to give careful consideration to the complaint made by Mr. Khambatta.

At 5.40 p.m. Mr. Tod enquired whether, if a member chose to be on his legs for an indefinite period, the other members had to stay there all the time.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir pointed out that nobody compelled Mr. Tod to stay there

The President asked Dr. Sukhia to take up as short a time of the Corporation as he possibly could, as he had already spoken for an hour on the subject.

Mr. J. A. Wadia: But he says he will take two hours to finish his speech. The President might sit the speech out but we will go. (Laughter).

The President again appealed to Dr. Sukhia to finish his speech as soon as he could.

Dr. Sukhia said he had not yet made matters as clear to the Corporation as he ought to have done, and he would therefore proceed.

At 6.10 p.m. several members got up and went into the Councillors' tea room.

Some members asked the President to adjourn the meeting.

The President again appealed to Dr. Sukhia to finish his speech. He said that if Dr. Sukhia wanted a Committee to be appointed to consider the matter, he was alienating the sympathy of the meeting by continuing to speak. They all now knew his views on the subject and he asked him to conclude his speech. If he was not inclined to do so, then he would ask him to proceed.

Dr. Sukhia proceeded with his speech, and at 6-20 p.m. some more members left the Hall for the tea room.

Sir Dinshah M. Petit said there was no quorum.

As there was no quorum, the President adjourned the meeting.

ARCHAEOLOGY IN HYDERABAD.

SIR JOHN MARSHALL INTERVIEWED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 10.

Sir John Marshall, Director-General of Archaeology, who was on a visit to Madras to confer with the local Government on matters relating to his Department, was interviewed by the representative of the "Madras Mail." Inquired about the work that is being done for archaeology in Hyderabad, where he had been touring prior to his visit to Madras, Sir John said: "They are showing as much activity in Hyderabad as in British India, where archaeology has now been put on a thoroughly stable basis. The Hyderabad State has recently established an Archaeological Department of its own and has secured a very good man in Mr. Ghulam Yazdani, who is a most enthusiastic student of archaeology. Already he has worked up a systematic programme of work for the preservation and protection of the ancient monuments of the Deccan and for the prosecution of exploration work for a period of several years. The State has provided for an expenditure of Rs. 50,000 during the current year to be spent on the work of conservation and they are also paying great attention to matters of research, a task in which they are being ably supported by the new Historical Society which has been established there. His Highness the Nizam is evincing keen interest in the movement and is most benevolently disposed towards it."

Asked about the general progress of the movement in the country, Sir John assured that he has recently been much impressed by very real and genuine interest which Indians throughout the country were now taking in the preservation of their ancient monuments. His great desire was to foster this interest and to place his department on a really national basis.

Asked about his view on the idea of employing the magic lantern as instrument for educative work, Sir John said that the idea commended itself to him as a very valuable one.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

LL. D. FOR LORD HARDINGE.

A NEW COLLEGE AT POONA.

At a meeting of the Senate to be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University on Saturday, the 26th instant immediately after the conclusion of the business of the adjourned meeting fixed for that day, consideration will be given to the following proposition, which will be moved by Sir N. G. Chandavarkar:—

That, as recommended by the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate in accordance with the terms of Section 17 of the Indian Universities Act, 1904, the Honorary Degree of LL.D., be conferred on His Excellency Lord Hardinge, Viceroy and Governor General of British India, on account of his eminent position and attainments evidenced by the distinguished services rendered by His Excellency during the period of his Viceroyalty to the cause of sound administration in general and of education in particular, by his high-minded courage and devotion to duty in the midst of difficulties and trials, and by his broad sympathies and sagacious and far-seeing statesmanship, which, earning for him the gratitude, esteem, and affections of the people of all classes and creeds committed by his Sovereign to his care, have enabled the Indian Empire to enjoy the blessings of peaceful and orderly government during a critical period in the history of the world.

ASSIGNMENT OF FELOWS TO FACULTIES.

Professor A. C. L. Wilkinson has given notice of his intention to move at the same meeting, as recommended by the Syndicate—

That Messrs. Pestonji Ardeshir Wadia, M.A., Balkrishna Bhagvandas Joshi, B.A., LL.B., Rustam N. R. Ranina, L.M. & S., and Keshav Ramchandra Kanitkar, M.A., BSc., be assigned respectively to the Faculties of Arts, Law, Medicine and Arts.

AGRICULTURAL EXAMINATION.

Dr. Harold H. Mann has given notice of his intention to move, as recommended by the Syndicate:

That in General Regulation No. 152 the words "for Engineering students, sixty days, and for Agricultural students, seventy days" be substituted for the words "sixty days" in line 4 and the word "seventy" for the word "eighty" in line 7; and that the Regulation thus amended be applied with retrospective effect to candidates who appear at the Agricultural Examinations of the current year.

NEW COLLEGE AT POONA.

Consideration will next be given to an application dated the 5th November 1915, from the Chairman, Shikshana Prasarak Mandali, Poona, for the affiliation of the College which the Mandali proposes to open in Poona for preparing students for the First Year's Course and the Intermediate Examination in Arts.

Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar, Kt., will move, as recommended by the Syndicate—

That the College which the Shikshana Prasarak Mandali, Poona, proposes to start, be affiliated to the University provisionally in the Faculty of Arts up to the standard of the First Year's Course and the Intermediate Examination in Arts for a period of five years commencing from the 20th June 1916, subject to the conditions specified in the Report of the Committee which conducted the local inquiry prescribed by the Indian Universities Act.

Consideration will be given to a letter from the Dewan of Bhavnagar suggesting an amendment of the regulations for the Sir Jasvantsingji Scholarships whereby the benefit of the Scholarships may be extended to students belonging to all High Schools in the Bhavnagar State instead of being restricted as at present to students of the Bhavnagar Alfred High School. The Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad will move a resolution to alter the regulation in the manner suggested.

A proposal from Dr. H. Mann to empower the Syndicate to appoint Centres in the Mofussil for holding the Intermediate Examination in Arts, and another from Principal Percy Anstey that, for reasons stated by him, a special order be passed under section 19 of the Indian Universities Act excusing Mr. L. S. M. Aiyer five days' deficiency of attendance at the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics during the first term of the year 1914-15, will also come upper consideration.

NEW UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS.

Among other matters coming up before the Senate meeting will be the following letter from Mr. G. Wittet, and the resolution thereon of the Building Committee of the Senate:—

In accordance with instructions received from the University of Bombay, I have the honour to submit complete plans, specifications and estimates for the new works to be undertaken in connection with the extension of the University for favour of approval and orders to call for tenders preparatory to commencing building.

The drawings forwarded include a general site plan, five sheets of 1/8 in. scale working drawings of the north and south wings, one complete elevation of the frontage to Esplanade Road and eight sheets of detail drawings illustrating various portions of the works.

The plans have been revised to include the final recommendations of the Building Committee. The screen to Esplanade Road has been enriched and the central gateway increased in importance. A new wrought iron railing with gates of suitable design is provided round the remainder of the compound.

The north or office block is designed for future extension when it will become symmetrical with the south or teaching wing.

The new work is designed in style and materials to harmonise with the existing buildings in the compound.

The total expenditure on the entire works, exclusive of fees, but including the entrance gate and screen or such portion of the screen as Government may be pleased to pay for, I estimate at Rs. 5,10,307. This sum is made up as shewn below with the various items compared with those in my approximate estimate submitted under my No. 284 of the 26th February 1915.

	Work.	Present detailed estimate.	Previous approximate estimate.
		Rs.	Rs.
1.	New class room block ...	2,44,830	2,36,839
2.	New Office block	1,35,069	1,43,1..
3.	Ornamental arcade to Esplanade Road with gateway and railing	63,408	43,860
4.	Plain perforated parapet wall	.....	4,860
5	Drainage and water fittings	3,000	2,500
6.	Road making and garden	5,000	5,500
7.	Gas fittings	.....	4,000
8.	Electric installation	11,000	10 000
9.	Fire appliances	8,000	8,000
10	Furniture	25,000	25,000
	Say	495,307	4,84,000
11.	New compound railing...	15,000	26,500
	Total	5,10,307	5,10,500

From the foregoing it will be seen the final estimate in detail closely follows that originally submitted. There is an increase in Item No. 3 for the screen and gateway to Esplanade Road due to the additional importance the Committee rightly desired should be asked to bear the whole cost of this portion of the work, namely, Rs. 63,408, or only the cost of the section which was agreed upon in the event of Government building along the eastern boundary leaving an access to the University grounds 90 feet in width. This 90 feet length of screen including the central gateway would cost Rs. 20,700.

In designing the Esplanade Road screen I have set it back from the existing eastern boundary a distance of 17 feet to preserve the trees along this front, these will then occur in the public footway and form a pleasant shaded rest place suitable for seats. I have put this proposal before the Municipal Commissioner for his approval.

When the project is submitted to Government it will be necessary for the University to obtain sanction to build over the strip of land on the eastern boundary 78 feet in width or thereby which was retained for Government buildings under the original lease and a new agreement will require to be drawn up accordingly. The land in question is indicated on the site plan by red dotted lines."

The following is the resolution of the Building Committee of the Senate, dated the 7th February, 1916:—"That the plans, specifications and estimates prepared by Mr. Wittet be approved and forwarded to the Syndicate for necessary action."

Dr. Harold H. Mann has given notice of his intention to move that the Senate authorises the Syndicate to proceed with the erection of the new University Buildings, according to the plans, specifications and estimates prepared by Mr Wittet, at an estimated cost of Rs. 5,10,307.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SCHOLARSHIP.

A letter has been addressed to the University by the Secretary to Bombay Government, Education Department, in which it is pointed out that the Secretary of State considers that if State scholars are to be admitted at Oxford and Cambridge in the October immediately following the taking of their Indian degree and if a year's delay is to be avoided, it is essential that he should be informed of their selection by telegram early in June, and that their testimonials should be forwarded to him in the course of that month. He further observes that the above practice is now adopted in the case of selections by the other Universities and ask that this may be pointed out to the Bombay University and that it may be invited to consider whether similar arrangements could not be made in its case.

In a subsequent letter the Secretary to Government wrote:—

"With reference to Government Resolution No. 335, dated the 3rd March, 1886, I am directed to state that it has been represented that a sum of £200 a year at present paid to the State scholars selected by Indian Universities, if unsupplemented by private means, is sufficient to maintain a scholar at Oxford or Cambridge and also during the vacations. In these circumstances, His Majesty's Secretary of State for India has decided that in future the value of these scholarships should be raised to £250 a year in every case in which the scholar is admitted to a College at Oxford or Cambridge and in those cases alone. The Secretary of State for India is of opinion that these scholars should preferably enrol themselves as members of Colleges in these Universities. In order to give effect to this policy it is of the utmost importance that applications for admission of holders of these scholarships to Oxford and Cambridge Colleges, accompanied by the full testimonials which the College authorities require, should reach the Secretary for Indian students in March or April every year, as otherwise the scholars may lose their chance of securing admission to a College. The Secretary of State has also decided that before a male scholar leaves India to take up his scholarship, his parent or guardian should be required to show that he has sent to the Secretary for Indian students in London a sum of £25 for initial expenses. I am accordingly to request that when the name of a selected candidate is reported to Government, it may be stated whether this condition has been complied with."

Dr. Harold H. Mann has given notice, of his intention to move, as recommended by the Syndicate—

That the words "second Monday in November of the year preceding that" be substituted for the words "Thursday following the third Tuesday in February of the year" in regulation No. 3 of the Government of India Scholarship.

In the enquiry against Engineer Sitaram, the examination-in-chief of Captain Van Renen which began on the forenoon of the 1st instant finished yesterday. Cross-examination would finish by the 13th inst. The Commissioners would also require to visit the spot after cross-examination is over and then other evidence will be taken.

The Convent of Good Shepherd of Rangoon attained its 50th year on Wednesday. Owing to the war the celebration of the Golden Jubilee has been deferred. There are 24 nuns and 443 pupils and orphans.

La Belle France reported sunk by the enemy had been several times in Rangoon port. She was the third to go there after the Emden raid in September 1914, the Lama and Lunka having preceded her.

AGRICULTURE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

RESOLUTION ON SEASON AND CROP REPORT.

The following Government Resolution dated 31st January 1916, passed on the Season and Crop Report of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1914-15 is published for general information:—

The opening of the monsoon of 1914 was normal, but July brought unusually heavy rain which damaged seedlings in the ghat areas of the Deccan and Karnatak and caused extensive flooding in parts of the Konkan and in south Gujarat. In general, however, kharif crops made a good start and this early promise was fortunately well maintained. A moderate rainfall in August gave relief to the areas suffering from excessive rain: the September fall was timely and generally adequate: and the subsequent months, though they witnessed some damage from late rain to cotton in Khandesh, contributed on the whole what was necessary to secure an excellent kharif harvest. The rabi crops also did well, except in certain parts of the east Deccan where rainfall was insufficient. The rise of the River Indus was marked by unusual fluctuations. The inundation was timely and at one period attained an almost record volumn. It was not, however, well maintained, and the early subsidence affected the rice as well as the rabi crops in upper Sind districts. In lower Sind the canals worked well and good harvests were generally realized.

As was natural in a year of abundant rainfall, the gross cropped area in the Presidency proper shows a decided increase and in fact reached a figure slightly above 25 million acres, which is the largest recorded in the last fifteen years. The area under food-crops was 19½ million acres or 77 per cent. of the total—a percentage slightly above that of the previous years—out of which jowari and bajri between them account for 11½, rice for more than 1½ and wheat for 1½ million acres. The chief variation from the figures of last year is the increase in wheat, which expanded by nearly 10 per cent. on account of the rise in prices due to the war. Jowari alone of food-crops shows a positive decrease which is ascribed to excessive early rain in the Karnatak. Out of six million acres of non-food-Crops cotton accounts for nearly 4½ millions and oilseeds for 890,000. In spite of the war the area under cotton was 7 per cent. above that of last year and 42 per cent. above the normal. The warnings issued to cultivators of a probable fall in prices appear to have had some effect in the late cotton districts but were not in time to reduce cultivation elsewhere. In Sind the total cropped area rose by 6 per cent. to a total of nearly five million acres, out of which 81 per cent. (the same proportion as last year) was devoted to food-crops. The lead is taken by rice with 1,108,000 acres; the area under bajri was a round million acres, that under wheat was exactly 2/3 of a million, a figure nearly 50 per cent. above that of the previous year, and that under jowari was 636,000 acres. The cultivation of oilseeds rose by 12 per cent. to a total of half a million acres. The high level of the Indus caused extensive flooding of the river "kachas" and was probably responsible in some measure for the large increases under wheat and rapeseed. There was a slight fall in cotton cultivation (828,000 acres), but the great advance made in recent years is witnessed by the fact that the figure is still 82 per cent. above the normal.

In the Presidency proper the favourable monson gave an abundant supply of water in canals, tanks, bandharas and wells and led to a material increase in the area irrigated from these sources. Two factors operated in the contrary direction. A deficiency of water available for sugarcane cultivation occurred on the Nira and Mutha Canals while the ample rainfall diminished the demand for water for rabi crops on all the Deccan canals. The net result was an increase of 5 per cent. in the irrigated area of the Presidency proper and of 7 per cent. in Sind.

The outturn of crops was generally satisfactory. The estimated yield of food-grains rose from 5 million to 5,850,000 tons in the Presidency and Sind. The outturn of cotton improved by 8 per cent. and amounted for British districts and Native States to 1,882,000 bales. The effect of a bountiful harvest was however interfered with by violent fluctuations in the prices of articles affected by the war. There was a marked decline in the price of oilseeds, and that of cotton fell from 21 to 29 per cent. below the level of the previous year. On the other hand the enhanced price of wheat brought handsome profits to cultivators in Sind and Gujarat and to a less extent in the Deccan. Jowari and bajri were not affected by war conditions and exhibited merely the normal decline which follows a good monsoon.

GERMAN MISSIONS IN MADRAS.

RECOGNITION OF SCHOOLS WITHDRAWN BY GOVERNMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 10.

Under instructions received from the Government the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, has given notice that recognition will be withdrawn with effect from the 31st March, 1916, from all schools hitherto under the management of the Basel Mission, Leipsig Evangelical Lutheran Mission, Schleswig-Halstein Evangelical Lutheran Mission and Hermannsburg Evangelical Lutheran Mission, except those which have been transferred to Government or Local Board management.

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HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

KAIRA FORGERIES.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

IBHAMJI HAIDARALI v. THE KING EMPEROR.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. B. C. Kennedy, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad. Disagreeing with the Assessors the found the accused guilty of having abetted the forgery by one Dahya Kalidas of three papers in the Court of Sessions and sentenced him under sections 467 and 109 to rigorous imprisonment for three years. The father of the accused was indebted to the firm of Budherji Someshwar at Lunawada. In order to secure that debt he mortgaged to the said firm houses and one shop for Rs. 2,800. A suit was brought against the accused to get back those properties. In that suit the accused produced the said forged exhibits. These forgeries were laid as committed in the British India, but they were used in the Court at Lunawada which is a Native State.

The accused in his written statement said that he had not committed any offence. The documents which were alleged to be forged were genuine and the allegations made by the prosecution were not true. The case had been falsely got up against him by the intrigues of one Jagannath Zaver of Lunawada and others who were his enemies.

The Sessions Judge refused to believe the defence and convicted the accused. He observed:—

"In fact I have generally found in these Umreth cases a perverted sort of moral juridiction for the crime. I am aware that in various litigations in Lunawada these documents have been held to be genuine, but of course the judgment of the most august tribunal in the world would not exonerate me from the duty of making up my own mind on the genuineness of these papers. The assessors regard the matter as too doubtful to find the accused guilty. I do not concur. The case is rather a bad one because the moral justification for the claim seems to be very slight and the accused succeeded in deluding several courts by means of these documents."

Their Lordships after hearing arguments acquitted the accused as there was no clear evidence to bring home the charge to him. After the lapse of nearly 10 years, when almost all the attesting witnesses were dead it was impossible to hold that the signatures were false. The most important point to be noted was the disappearance of Bholanatn who had written the documents which were alleged to have been forged after he had given his deposition in the Magistrate's Court.

Mr. H. C. Coyaji with Mr. Balaji Rao appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader and Mr. Dadiba Mehta of Ahmedabad appeared for the Crown.

SAWKAR IN TROUBLE.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED ON APPEAL.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

VISHWANATH GANESH PARANJAPE v. THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was an application for revision against the decision of Mr. S. J. Murphy, Sessions Judge of Dhulia. This appeal came before the Sessions Courts at Dhulia instead of Nasik under the orders of the High Court.

The accused was convicted by the City Magistrate of Nasik under section 193 I. P. C. of having made a false statement and directed that he should suffer rigorous imprisonment for one year and pay a fine of Rs. 500 or in default suffer further rigorous imprisonment for four months. On appeal the Sessions Judge had confirmed the conviction and sentence.

The facts are briefly these:—

The accused is a Brahmin by caste and rich Sawkar at Nasik. One Durgazi executed an ostensible sale deed in favour of the accused in 1900. Durgazi died in 1909. His widow Gau discovered an agreement amongst the papers of the deceased which showed that the deed was of the nature of a mortgage whereby the accused was to enjoy the benefits of the property for a period of 10 years and that the same was to be reconveyed without any further consideration after that period. Gau forcibly entered into possession after the lapse of the 10 years period. The accused sold a part of the property to one Trimbak Balvant. The purchaser Trimbak Balwant brought a suit against Gau and others for recovery of possession of those lands.

During the course of that suit the present applicant was examined as a witness and he made a statement to the effect that he had not passed any agreement with Durgazi; that on the money of the sale-deed being repaid he would resell the land back to Durgaji. The Sub-ordinate Judge of Nasik holding the statement to be false took proceedings against the applicant under section 476 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and directed that he should be tried by the City Magistrate of Nasik.

The accused in his statement said that he did not execute the alleged Kararnam. It was then 15 years and he did not remember about it.

The Magistrate relying on the evidence of the 2 pleaders Messrs. Gadre and Kothar examined on behalf of the prosecution held that the accused intentionally made the false statement. That was not an offence to be lightly passed over especially when committed by a person of the position and talent of the accused. To check the tendency on the part of witnesses to perjure while examined in courts, the sentence in such cases ought to be deterrent and at any rate commensurate with the nature and degree of the wrong that was likely to happen thereby.

On appeal the Sessions Judge confirmed the conviction and sentence.

CONVICTION SET ASIDE.

The accused applied to the High Court in revision. Their Lordships after hearing counsel set aside the conviction and the accused was acquitted. Their Lordships held that in the civil litigation it was held that the translation had amounted to a mortgage and therefore the statement on which the accused was charged could not be false. The prosecution had failed to prove the falsity of the statement.

Mr. T. J. Strangman with Mr. D. A. Khan and Mr. D. C. Virkar for the petitioner.

The Government Pleader for the Crown.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

PAYMENT DURING WAR.

CLAIM OF A HOSTILE FIRM'S LIQUIDATOR.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

WILFRID RYCROFT PADGETT, Liquidator of the Firm of Bume and Reif. Bombay, Plaintiff *v.* JAMSHEDJI HORMUSJI CHOTHIA, Defendant.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiff, who by a license, dated the 24th of November, 1915, had been appointed by the Government of India to collect and get in, receive and enforce by any legal proceedings payment of any debt due to, and claim and demand by the firm of Bume and Reif, being a hostile firm within the meaning of the Hostile Foreigners Trading Order, dated 14th November, 1914, against the defendant, a merchant to recover a sum of Rs. 15,017.8-11 with interest at 6 per cent. per annum on the sum of Rs. 18,016-9-3 from 15th December, 1915, till judgment.

Counsel admitted the execution of the promissory notes by the defendant.

The previous portion of his Lordship's judgment was fully set forth in our issue of the 4th instant. Therein his Lordship had decided that the plaintiff was entitled to maintain this suit and the license was not "ultra-vires." His Lordship had reserved his judgment regarding the question of payment of interest since the outbreak of war, for those periods during which there was no license given to the firm to recover their outstandings.

His Lordship delivered the following further judgment yesterday.

JUDGMENT.

I have now taken further evidence regarding the status of the firm of Bume and Reif and have heard further arguments on the question of suspension of payment of interest.

As regards that, I think, I must amend what I have said in my previous judgment I think that the interest will be suspended until the principal debt can safely be paid without the possibility of its enuring for the benefit of the enemy during the continuance of hostilities.

It appears that the partners in the firm of Bume and Reif were Mr. Bume and Mr. Reif both Austrians but Mr. Reif was a naturalised British subject. The head office was at Brad. ford in Yorkshire. These were branches at Hamburg, Bombay and other places. But the expenses of the Bombay branch were debited to the account of the Hamburg branch and it seems as if the Bombay branch was really an offshoot of the Hamburg branch.

The outbreak of war between Great Britain and Austria dissolved the partnership, and on the 24th of October, 1914, Mr. Reif was granted a license by the Secretary of State under the proclamation of the 9th September, 1914. Meanwhile Mr. Liebel, an Austrian who was in charge at Bombay was interned. There can be little doubt that at the outbreak of war the firm was a hostile firm within the definition contained in clause 2 of the Hostile Foreign Trading Order.

According to the original Common Law doctrine an alien enemy had no right at all and commercial intercourse with alien enemies was illegal. Somehow on the plain and obvious doctrine there was grafted by custom various exceptions. For instance an alien enemy was not to be considered as an enemy unless he was residing in enemy territory.

The Proclamation of the 5th of August, 1914 with regard to the trading with an enemy, published in India on the 7th of August, 1914, only forbade commercial intercourse with persons resident carrying on business in or being in the German Empire and it seems expressly stated that the Proclamation did not apply to trading or commercial intercourse carried by such persons solely from their branches of business which they might have in some other country including the British Dominions.

TRADING IN NEUTRAL TERRITORY.

An explanatory announcement as to this proclamation was issued by the Treasury on the 22nd August, but as far as I am aware it has not been published in India. It stated that as a rule there was no objection to British firm trading with German or Austrian firm established in neutral or British territory; what was prohibited was trading with any firm established in hostile territory. If a firm with headquarters in hostile territory, had a branch in neutral or British territory, trade with the branch was permissible as long as it was bona-fide and no transaction with its head office was involved. There was no objection to making payment to firms established in hostile territory on contracts entered into before the war broke out when nothing remained to be done save to pay for goods already delivered or for services already rendered.

The explanation was issued in order to promote confidence and certainty in British commercial transactions. This Proclamation was revoked by the Proclamation of the 9th September, 1914, which was not published in India until the 31st October. The expression "Enemy" was defined as any person, or body of persons of whatever nationality resident or carrying on business in the enemy country, but it did not include persons of enemy nationality neither resident nor carrying on business in the enemy country. Under cl. 5 the payment of any sum of money to or for the benefit of an enemy was prohibited. By clause 6 it was provided that when an enemy had a branch locally situated in British, allied or neutral territory, not being neutral territory, situated in Europe, transactions by or with such branch should not be treated as transactions by or with an enemy.

It was held in Warf & Sons v. 31 Times L. R. P. 407 that this clause referred only to new transactions. Now it may be that if the defendant had paid in the money due on the Promissory Note to the firm in Bombay, he would not have been doing anything which involved a penalty, but I think he was entitled to say "I am not going to do anything which may enure for the benefit of the enemy. I am not going to pay what I owe until I am satisfied that the money which I pay will be retained in safe custody until the cessation of hostilities. That was his duty as a great citizen, whatever might be permissible under the Proclamation of the Government. It ought not to have needed the experiences gained in the present war to make it obvious that trading with an enemy wherever he may be resident or carrying on business must almost certainly benefit the enemy country, and although individuals may suffer, the common good must be paramount. It would certainly be strange if I were to mulct a man in damages because he failed to assist the enemy while it would be contrary to reason that he should continue to profit by the money on goods which he received in times of peace when the Government had provided the monies whereby the debt could be paid without assisting the enemy. As Mr. Inverarity contended that various Ordinances made by the Governor-General under S. 23 of the Indian Councils Act of 1861, were limited to expire within the period of six months from their promulgation. it seems necessary to point out that under Act I of 1915, the provisions of the said Ordinances have effect as if they had been inacted by the Governor-General-in-Council and remain in force during the continuance of the present war and six months thereafter.

It was also contended that the license granted to the plaintiff expired on the 31st January, 1916, and that therefore he was not entitled to obtain a decree. That may be so, but I understand that a renewal has been applied for and the decree can be drawn up when the new license is filed.

In my opinion therefore interest was suspended from the 14th August, 1914, until the defendant notified that the license of the 9th February, 1915, had been granted for under the terms of that license all monies belonging to the firm and all moneys to be recovered thereafter were to be paid in to the account of the Controller at the Bank of Bombay.

It does not appear that any notice was given until the suit was filed and therefore interest will not begin to run again until the 17th February, 1915.

The defendant must pay the plaintiffs' costs except such as were incurred on the question whether interest was suspended and if so for how long. That was a novel point and each party will bear his own costs of that issue.

APPOINTMENT OF RECEIVER.

PARTY'S APPEARANCE IN PERSON.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

KHIMJI ASSAR VIRJI v. K. VENKATARAO SETHAPATHY AND OTHERS.

This was a notice of motion dated the 24th of January 1915, on behalf of the plaintiff for his appointment as a Receiver of the defendant's mill and stock-in-trade of which he was the mortgagee.

Mr. J. D. Inverarity with Mr. Strangman appeared for the plaintiff in support of the notice of motion.

The first defendant who is a vakil from Madras appeared in person.

Mr. Inverarity objected to the defendant's appearance in person, as there was a warrant filed by his attorneys. His Lordship asked the first defendant to discharge his attorneys before he appeared in person. The first defendant submitted that he appeared to plead. He could plead in Court. His attorneys only acted for him. The same question had arisen before Mr. Justice Beaman in another suit and he was allowed to plead.

His Lordship asked Mr. Inverarity what the practice was. Mr. Inverarity submitted he had no recollection.

Ultimately Mr. Inverarity waived his objection to the first defendant's appearance in person.

Mr. Inverarity submitted the suit was by a mortgagee (plaintiff) in possession of a mill and stock-in-trade which consisted of yarn and cotton. The first defendant was the manager of a Joint Hindu family of which all the other defendants were members. He had executed a mortgage on his and their behalf. The fourth and fifth defendants objected that they were not bound by the pledge and so his client could not sell yarn. Besides the yarn got discoloured. The defendant's chief objection was that they could sell it without a Receiver being appointed. If a Receiver was appointed it would disgrace the family. Under the circumstances he asked for the appointment of the plaintiff as a Receiver.

The first defendant submitted that the Court had no juridiction to dispose of this motion before disposing of his defence in the suit. His preliminary objection to the suit was that the Court had no jurisdiction to try it, as the properties were at Barelly, 600 miles away. He cited cases in support of his contention. His Lordship said that this was not a suit for land and asked him to address him on the merits.

Continuing the first defendant said that the mortgagee, although repeatedly told to sell yarn, did not do it for 14 months. This asking for his appointment as a Receiver was merely a cloak to cover his laches and default. A mortgagee could not be appointed a Receiver and he must have some exterior object for asking to be appointed a Receiver. that the practice was the other way, but A Receiver could only be appointed if there was fraud, mismamagement, danger or loss, and the proper party to ask for a Receiver on the above grounds would be the defendants (mortgagors) and not the plaintiff (mortgagee). He again repeated that the Court had no jurisdiction.

His Lordship asked him to take out a summons if he had any preliminary objection to the suit and told him that he would not allow him to appeal in person then, if he did not discharge his attorneys.

The first defendant submitted that he could not discharge his attorneys, as they were rendering him good service. He would himself walk out of Court, but allow the attorneys to remain. In Madras vakils were allowed to appear on the Original Side, while in Bombay, Solicitors' and Advocates' fees were ruinous and that was why he came 600 miles to plead in person.

His Lordship ordered that the plaintiff should be appointed a Receiver as there was justification for the appointment of a Receiver O. 41 R. 2 was wide enough to include the appointment of any person as a Receiver.

SPECIE BANK SUIT.

NEGOTIATIONS BROKEN OFF.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

THE INDIAN SPECIE BANK LTD. (in liquidation) v. SIR VITHALDAS THAKERSEY & OTHERS.

The hearing of the suit filed by the Official Liquidator of the Specie Bank against the Thakore of Morvi and other directors of the Bank for damages for misfeance and neglet was resumed before his Lordship yesterday.

The Advocate General, Mr. Jardine submitted to his Lordship that the negotiations for settlement had broken down and they were in the original position.

Mr. Inverarity also submitted that they would go on with the suit.

The Advocate General submitted that there was now no objection to the Liquidator parting with the subject matter of the negotiations (viz., pearls and shares).

Mr. Inverarity said that there could not be any objection.

The hearing was then continued.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 11TH OF FEBRUARY, 1916.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

For Trial of Issues.

382-07.—M B Chothia Abboo Mahomed Poonjani, v. Haji Moosa Abba & ors. Khund L & M, Part Heard.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Cause.

750-15.—Tyabji D & Co, Motilal Tejmal, a firm, v. Ramnarayen Banechand.

Commercial Cause.

1363-15.—Payne & Co, The Standard Bank, Ltd, v. Shirin & anr, Edg G W & Co, Sh D & D.

Long Causes.

1320-12.—Edg G W & Co, Dhulaji Harkmaji, & ors, v. Gulabchand Vanna, & ors, Jeh M & S.

1140-30.—Malvi H M & R, Shamchandra Rampratab, v. Velji Anandji, & anr, Captain & V.

1348-15.—Patell and Ez, Ramchandra Babaji Moole, v. Ashanna Ramanna Oodmoloo, Raghavaya N & Co.

1067-15.—Nadirsha & D, Madan Dewsey, v Kumbhar Luxumon Mulji, & ors, Malvi H M & R.

582-15.—Surajmal & Co, Hiralal Kalianmal, v. Jewanlal Dewsey, Pandia & Co.

776-15.—Khund L & M, Nawaballi Amirkhan v. Vazeerkhan Amirkhan, & ors, Amin & D.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and final Disposal.

Long Causes.

1083-14.—Captain & V, Radhakison Ramjiwan a firm, v. Manalal and ors, Tyabjee D & Co, Part Heard.

1163-15.—Payne & Co, Hussonally Adamji Masalawalla, & ors, v. Mahomedally Adamji Peerbhoy, & ors, Edg G W & Co.

310-15.—Little and Co, Aboobucker Abdu Rahim & Co, a firm, Ramchander Luchminarayena, a firm, Tyabji D & Co.

672-15.—Payne and Co, Cooverji Dorabji Powalla, & anr, v. Jamsetji Cursetji Powalla & ors, Daphtary F & D.

1353-15.—Payne and Co, Karmally Abdulla, v. Hussonally Jivabhai, a firm, Merwanji K & Co.

S C CT 374-13291-15.—Vachha & Co, Onkarmal Shivbux Motiram, v. Vallabhdas Gopaldas, & anr, Tyabjee D & Co.

340-15.—Amin and D, Dwarkadas Gokaldas, Latif bin Shaik Mahomed, v. Haji Ahmed bin Ali bin Husein Kayat, and anr, Payne & Co.

560-15.—Ardeshir H D & Co, Haji Esmail Haji Noor Mahomed, v. Anandrao Narayen Rege.

633-14.—D J Mantri, Yemnabai, widow, v. Jilloobai, widow, and ors, Captain and V. D J Mantri.

13-15.—Judah & Solomon, Vinayak Shantaram Pandurang, v. Tyaballi Cumroodin, Patell and Ez.

814-15.—Dastur and Co. (For a pauper), Ramaya Babaya, v. Vithoba Krishnaji Kasoola, & ors, Judah & S.

527-14.—Vachha and Co, Mathuradas Govindji, v. Purshotam Harjiwan, Mulji & Tha.

441-15.—Payne and Co, Bai Banubai, v. Erachsha Dinsha Cooper, Merwanji K & Co.

467-15.—Madhowji K & Ch, Talakchand Mansukhbhai, a firm, v. Bhagwandas Gangaram, a firm, Ardeshir H D & C, For Posponement.

818-14.—Dik Dh & P, Manibai, widow, v. Premcoovervahu alias Temubai, widow, & ors, Ragh N & Co.

825-13.—Mulla & M, Chandru Lillani, a firm, & anr, v. Devidas Foolchand & Co a firm, Jeh S M & H.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Summary Suit for disposal in Chambers.

51.16.—Soonderdas & Co, Jehangir J Modi, v. Messrs Soundy & Co, a firm, & anr.

For Trial of Preliminary Issue.

503-15.—N C Dalal, Manilal Premchand, a firm, v. Manilal Mulji, a firm, Payne and Co, Part Heard.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

966-14.—Little & Co, The Indian Specie Bank, Ltd, (in Liquidation), v. Sir Vithaldas Damodhar Thakersey Kt, & ors, Payne and Co, Daphtary F & D, Wadia G and Co, Captain and V Raghavaya N & Co, Bhaishanker K & G, Tyabjee D & Co, Little & Co. Malv H M & R, Part Heard, 7-2-16.

774-15.—Judah & S, Rajaram Ganooji Karpe, v. Dinanath Damodar Kale & ors, Manchershaw & N, Part Heard 4-12-15.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Comr's Report.

788-14.—Mulla & M, Shah Goculdas Bhogilal. v. Dave Mulji Nathji, Pandia & Co

For Hearing on Exceptions to Acting Comr's Report.

1161-10.—Madhowji K & Ch, The Advocate-General of Bombay, v. Radhavahu alias Ladkivahu, widow, & ors, Sh D & Dh, Daph F & D.

Long Causes.

443-14.—Smetham B & Co, Kashinath Narayen Kangootkar, v. Vithal Dewji Kangootkar & anr, Captain & Vaidya, Rustomji and G.

1074-14.—Captain and V, Radhakisson Ramjiwan, a firm, v. Butebhawani, firm, Tyabji D and Co.

756-15.—Edgelow G W & Co, Messrs Karimbhoy Ibrahim & Co, a firm, v. Hassanally Sullemanji, Payne & Co.

575-15.—Jehangir S M & H, Nemchand Maneckchand & anr, v. Jaygopaldas Ganshyamdas, Dastur and Co.

454-15.—Captain and V, The Official Assignee of Bombay, v. Abaji Raghaw.

203-15.—Motichand & D, Messrs Balchand Agarchand, a firm, v. Fulchand Matrumal, a firm, & anr, Malvi H H M and R, Captain & V.

1396-14.—Payne and Co, The Standard Bank, Ltd, v. Birdichand Jivraj and anr, Matubhai J & M.

49-15.—Merwanji K & Co, Chaturbhuj Gordhandas, v. Vithaldas Mohanji and anr, Rustomji & G.

454-14.—S A Tyabjee. Balcrishna Ramchandra Pandre and anr, v. Ramchandra Tukaram Pandre & ors, D J Mantri, Judah and S, In person.

1175-15.—Payne and Co, Sir Mahomed Yusuf Haji Ismail, Kt, v. J Sanders Slater, Tyabji D and Co.

373-12.—Bhaishanker K & G, Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v. Purshotam Jivandas, Payne and Co.

1491-14.—Unwalla P and P, The Advocate-General of Bombay, v. Prangovind Shivprasad & ors, Bhaishanker K & Co.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

CLAIM FOR A JAPANESE DOG.

A MATTER FOR THE CIVIL COURT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, John Baptista Rodrigues charged A. Figredo, employed in the Bombay Gas Company, with misappropriation. Mr. L. J. D'Lima appeared for the complainant, while Mr. P. Godinho, defended the accused.

The complainant alleged that in June last he missed his Japanese dog, named "Dolly," which was subsequently found with a domestic servant at Duncan Road. On being questioned, the servant told him the dog belonged to his master Bhanji Jetha, a dealer in potatoes. The complainant thereupon went to the latter, who said it had been given him as a present by the accused, and refused to part with it.

The accused pleaded not guilty, claiming the dog as his, which, he added, had been in his possession for the last two years.

The Magistrate held it was a matter for the Civil Court, as the dog was claimed by both the parties.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION BY AN EDITOR

HEARING POSTPONED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. P. Godinho, appeared on behalf of his client Mr. F. K. Dadachanji, a solicitor, and applied for a postponement in the matter in which a notice had been issued against Mr. M. P. Madon, editor, printer and publisher of the "Praja Mitra and Parsi" calling upon him to show cause why process should not be issued against him on a charge of defamation. Mr. Godinho said the notice was to come up to-day for arguments, but he wanted to leave Bombay for a few days on some urgent business.

As the other side had no objection, the hearing of arguments in the notice matter was postponed till the 23rd instant.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Chief Excise Inspector Sheheriar J. Talyarkhan charged Moosa Allum with being in possession of sixteen grains of cocaine, without a license. It appeared from the evidence that Mr. Talyarkham, with excise peons, raided a place at Dharamsi Cross Road, on Wednesday evening, when the accused began to run away. When arrested, the accused swallowed a packet of cocaine. Subsequently fifteen packets were recovered from the place where he had been seated when the excise officials raided it. He pleaded not guilty but was convicted on the evidence, and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

HEADMASTER ASSAULTED.

Before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon, Mahomed Rayajoon Noor, Headmaster of the Madressa Islamia in Halai Mohalla charged another Mahomedan named Mahomed Yusuff Haji Mahomed, a furniture dealer with insult and assault.

The complainant was represented by Mr. Gulamalli.

It was alleged that the students of the Madressa created some row on the 10th January in the mosque when they were at prayers, and the accused's son was punished along with other boys for this by the teacher. The next day the accused went to the school abused the teacher and told the complainant that he should not touch his boy. When the complainant told him that it was necessary to preserve school discipline, he was abused by the accused, and when the complainant further told him that his son's name would be struck off the school register the accused slapped him three or four times in the presence of the students. The accused had to be removed forcibly.

The defence was that the accused went to the school to remonstrate with the teacher.

The Magistrate convicted and sentenced the accused to a fine of Rs. 25.

A "GANJA" PROSECUTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate Paramanand Sagrachand, an ascetic, was charged with being in possession of "ganja" and "charas" without a license. It was alleged that the accused used to sit in the garden near the Churney Road Railway station and provided smokes prepared with "ganja" and "charas" to people, charging them certain fees. Excise officials sent a bogus customer with marked coins, to whom the accused sold a smoke containing a quarter "tola" of "ganja." The accused was arrested, when he was found in possession of 1½ tolas of "ganja" and one of "charas." He pleaded guilty, but added he only supplied his friends with smokes and for this he received no payments in return. The Magistrate sentenced him to a fine of Rs. 25, in default, to twelve days' rigorous imprisonment.

CALCUTTA'S NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.

LORD CARMICHAEL'S TRIBUTE TO CITY'S HIGH COMMERCIAL INTEGRITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 10.

Yesterday afternoon Lord Carmichael laid the foundation-stone of the New Royal Exchange of Calcutta. Mr. F. H. Stewart, President of the Bengal Chamber, in inviting the Governor to lay the stone said that the Bengal Chamber of Commerce was established on March 31st, 1834, two years before the inauguration of similar institutions in Bombay and Madras and was reconstituted in 1853 and a commercial exchange was affiliated to it in 1858 and was promoted to the dignity of Royal Exchange in 1893.

H. E. the Governor in reply said: "Trade and Commerce have made Calcutta what she is. Calcutta has made Bengal what she is and I do not hesitate to say it that Calcutta has made commercial India what she is. Except the British Navy nothing has done more than the high standard of commercial integrity which Calcutta merchants have always upheld to win for Britain her trade supremacy in the East."

In conclusion his Excellency said: "Your new building will, I trust, inspire those who use it to live up to the noble traditions, to be shrewd, straightforward and active in all their dealings and to secure for this "City of Palaces" a future no whit less glorious than her past."

RANGOON DIVORCE SUIT.

HARLEY V. HARLEY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Feb. 10.

In the Chief Court yesterday Justice Robinson granted decree nisi for dissolution of marriage between Lilian Elizabeth Harley (applicant) and Albert Harley, at present residing at Park Street, Calcutta, on grounds of adultery and cruelty. The parties married on 22nd April, 1909, at Sydney, Australia, and after a brief stay came out to India. The defendant by letter admitted living with another woman in Calcutta. The applicant was also granted costs and custody of three children.

Dr. A. Lankester has arrived at Rangoon on a visit to Burma in connection with the special enquiry on behalf of the Tuberculosis Research Fund Association. He proceeds at the end of the week to Moulmein.

(Continued from column 6.)

dustrial problems. The 14 societies established by Mr. Devdhar in Bombay before the end of March 1915 bear striking testimony not merely to the value of co-operation among the labouring classes but also to their aptitude for grasping its meaning and turning it to good account. One of the leading features of the scheme is the inculcation of the principles of thrift, temperance and self-help through the medium of lectures, which have already borne fruit.

CO-OPERATION AMONG HAND-LOOM WEAVERS.

The development of co-operation among hand-loom weavers, than whom no class in the Presidency stands in greater need of relief, has been disappointingly slow. The extreme conservatism of this community and the faults of its traditions make it a difficult matter to break away from the domination of the savkar. The lack of business instincts and ignorance of the elements of book-keeping are further obstacles in the way of the establishment of societies for the purchase of raw material and disposal of finished goods on a properly organised basis. Of the 29 societies of weavers in the Presidency the majority have not advanced beyond the "credit" stage and only a few of the remainder appears to be working on business lines. The progress of the Dharwar Society however is encouraging and shows that with proper management these societies contain the seeds of success. The Governor-in-Council hopes that the special appointment of Mr. Basvanappa, the Inspector of the Dharwar Weaving Society, as Inspector of Weaving Societies in the Southern Maratha Country will result in a number of these societies being rehabilitated on a satisfactory basis.

The thanks of Government are due to the many honorary workers who have enthusiastically devoted their time and energies to the advancement of the co-operative movement, and to Mr. Ewbank and Mr. Haigh for the efficient way in which they have discharged the duties of their office.

SLOW PROGRESS IN SIND.

In Sind co-operation is impeded by the general illiteracy of the hari and the natural apathy of the Mahomedan zamindar. Progress however, though very slow, is continuous. The net number of societies, all of which worked satisfactorily, rose from 17 to 19 and the total working capital from Rs. 40,505 to Rs. 58,684.

CO-OPERATVE MOVEMENT IN BOMBAY

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

RECORD OF SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS

The following Government Resolution dated 25th January 1916, reviewing the Annual Report on the working of Co-operative Societies in the Bombay Presidency including Sind for the year 1914-15, is published for general information:

The development of the co-operative movement has been well maintained in the year 1914-15. There has been a distinct diminution in the rate of progress as judged by the number of new societies registered during the year, the net increase being only 139 as compared with 147 and 183 respectively in the two preceding years. This result, which is largely attributable to the greater caution now exercised in the registration of new societies in the light of past experience, can be viewed with equanimity. The Governor-in-Council considers that the consolidation of ground already gained is a matter of greater importance than the expansion of the movement into new areas where the nead for co-operation has not yet made itself articulate. That substantial progress has been made in the organization of existing societies is shown by the fact that whereas the number of societies increased by only 17 per cent. the total membership increased by 27 per cent. and the working capital by more than 23 per cent. On the whole the societies stood the shock of war well although the tightness of the money market following upon the sharp fall in the price of cotton had the inevitable result of causing some withdrawals of deposits as they fell due, particularly in Gujarat.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

The number of agricultural societies has risen from 568 to 674 with an increased membership and working capital of 32 and 26 per cent. respectively. The deposits made by members and non-members, which are the surest test of the financial stability of the societies, rose from 31 to 33 per cent. of the working capital, while their growing self-dependence is marked by the reduction of loans from Government from 6½ to 5 per cent. of the working capital, which is a very substantial advance from the position in 1910, when the societies depended upon the financial assistance of Government to the extent of 20 per cent. of their resources. The Governor in Council notes with satisfaction that under the recently introduced system of classification 65 per cent. of classified rural credit societies are placed by the Registrar in the first two classes and only 5 per cent. in the fourth or lowest class.

The development of rural societies of a non-credit type is still in an experimental stage, and it is recognised that the ultimate success of what may prove to be a solution of many of the embarrassments that beset the poor agriculturist must be built upon the lessons learnt from initial failures. The success that has crowned the efforts of the Kelva Mahim Society, which was able to sell profitably to its members manure at Rs. 16 when the market rate was Rs. 22 per khandi, is an instance of what can be achieved in this direction by sound organization and capable management. Mr. Gonehalli, Extra Deputy Director of Agriculture, has been placed on special duty for the purpose of organizing societies for co-operative purchase and distribution among agriculturists and has already made a promising beginning with dairying societies.

CENTRAL SOCIETIES AND UNIONS.

The cancellation of the Satara Union, which had proved a failure, reduced the number of central societies and unions to six, of which the Bombay Central Co-operative Bank is the most important. During the year its total working capital rose from Rs. 15,23,436 to Rs. 17,49,914 and its net profit increased from Rs. 21,977 to Rs. 38,252. Loans, however, to the Nira Canal Societies, with which a branch of that Bank deals exclusively, fell from Rs. 6,82,916 to Rs. 4,85,967 as a result of the caution exercised in view of a large increase in the amount of loans overdue from members to the borrowing societies. These outstandings were not entirely due to the unfavourable season and the Governor-in-Council concurs in the opinion expressed by the Registrar that the management of many of these societies requires careful overhauling. The position of the three central banking unions that lend both to societies and individuals is fairly satisfactory, but the Dharwar Union, whose object is both to supervise and finance affiliated societies, proved unable to command a sufficiency of capital. As the co-operative movements develops the need for an intermediate agency between the Central Bank and rural societies becomes increasingly insistent. A strong recommendation for the introduction of a system of guaranteeing unions on the Burma model has been made by the Committee on co-operation in India and is now under consideration. Meanwhile an experiment is being made at Annigeri, where a federation has been formed on the Burma lines.

Non-agricultural societies continue to show very satisfactory progress. Two-thirds of their capital are derived from the members themselves, while less than half a lakh now comes from financing institutions. Among non-agricultural societies the development of employees and Government servants' societies, now numbering twelve, is particularly gratifying. In every case it is reported that the spirit and management are excellent. Even more important is the formation of societies among mill-hands and labourers among whom the progress of co-operation has hitherto been slow. What can be done in this direction has been recently shown by Mr. G. K. Devdhar of the Servants of India Society, whose admirable Paper on the subject of debt redemption among the urban labouring classes, read at the Provincial Co-operative Conference at Poona last year, should be closely studied by large employers of labour and others interested in municipal and in-

(Continued in column 5.)

ISONZO BATTLE FRONTS

SIEGE OF GORIZIA

AN ENGLISH EYE-WITNESS'S ACCOUNT.

The "Manchester Guardian" publishes what is perhaps the first account by an English eye-witness of the prolonged and difficult operations of the Italian army in its seige of Gorizia. The writer is Mr. Edward Garnett, the well-known man of letters, who worked at the Italian front as an orderly with the ambulance unit sent out by the Red Cross to the Italian army, and is one of the very few Englishmen who have been privileged to see anything of the terrible fighting on the Austrian frontier.

Gorizia, writes Mr. Garnett, is an ideal situation for defence. It is no disparagement to its brave and tenacious defenders to say that they have merely taken skilful advantage of natural features which might have rendered but which do not, in point of fact, render it impregnable. In writing this I say nothing now of the winter operations, since my last look at the Isonzo front was on November 9, when I was motored round that portion of it—Mossa, Vipuzano, Quisca, San Floriano—which is served by the ambulance cars of the First English Unit. But to judge from the recent bulletins, both Italian and Austrian, the military position has not altered very much since then—the differences, such as they are, being in favour of our ally.

THE LINE IN FRONT OF GORIZIA.

If you ascend, as I did twice in October, the high hill Monte Quarin, lying behind Cormons (an Austrian town two miles within the frontier), you have a magnificent view of the main area of the fighting, which lies in the shape of a great bow stretching from Gradisca, south-east of you, to Plava, north-west. First, turning west and south-west in the direction of Venice, seventy miles away, you see the peaceful Friulian plain lying tranquil in the golden sunlight, the vine-fringed maize-fields, a sea of browns and greens, cleft by gleams of water where flo the wide, stony-bedded rivers, and dotted by the slender campanili and cyprus groves of hidden villages and little towns. All was calm there, and the peasants were working in the fields unperturbed. Due south in the sea, the Gulf of Trieste, and you can make out a faint watery pencil-line of coast to the south-east where Trieste lies. But between you and Monfalcone and Trieste rises out of the plain, only seven miles from Cormons, a low plateau of hills, here remarkably like the South Downs, minus the combes and chalkpits, seen from the Sussex Weald. It is the Carso range, which dominates the plain and the lower reaches of the Isonzo, guards Gorizia on the south-west and south, and bars Italy's way to Trieste.

Over these Carso hills, forming Gorizia's south-west flank, you see some eight miles off an Austrian observation balloon, sausageshaped, hanging in the sky, watching the Italian lines, which latter ascend the downs' face diagonally. If you watch you will see thick columns of smoke from the Italian high-explosive shells, pitching on the summit of the plateau, all along the line of the Austrian trenches; but you note that the answering flashes, like a red eye winking, seem to be coming from higher ridges within the plateau. The strength of the Austrian positions on the Carso is that the land rises inwardly towards the centre, and that the ridges and crests the Italians have captured, as on the northern slopes of San Michele, are dominated by still higher ridges and crests to the south—an advance against which on each occasion must be prepared and preceded by continuous, heavy bombardment. You may note a small whitish blur of buildings due south, like a South Down village, apparently at the foot of the plateau, but really on rising ground above the plain; it is Gradisca, which, taken by the Italians like many of the villages roundabout, is deserted, since it is exposed to the destructive Austrian fire from the plateau above it.

GORIZIA.

But where is Gorizia? Turn you face due east. There Gorizia lies, ten miles off, gleaming white as stone with its cool streets and many churches, amid its fruitful fields. It lies at the mouth of a valley of its own, really the tapering "cul-de-sac" of the Friulian plain, a favoured town sheltered from the north by the Istrian hills and Alps, and from the sea winds by the stony Carso bills running south and south-west. Between you and Gorizia is the Isonzo issuing from a cleft between the cliff-like northern heights of Monte Sabatino and Monte Santo. To the north-east are the formidable precipices of Monte Gabriele. Monte Sabatino is a crest that commands all the approaches, and at its back again, behind the Isonzo, due east, in support of it, rises the higher ridge of Monte Santo, a station for the Austrian big guns.

It is true that Gorizia, lying low, looks so open to artillery fire from the west that one asks, Cannot the city be carried by a swift, irresistible onslaught on its western gate? Look again. Between you and it, blocking the entrance, is a rounded, shaggy hill, Podgora, the scene of the bloodiest fighting in the war. With a glass you can see the naked skeleton of a wood clothing its brown sides and rolling crests; the trees are mere dead sticks, all blasted and scarred and distorted by artillery fire. The Italian and Austrian trenches run there side by side, bisecting the hill slopes; time after time the Italians have made advances of desperate bravery, only to be held up at this segment or thrown back at that. This is the centre of the bent bow, the most vulnerable spot in the bridgehead of Gorizia, this matted, woody lump of rocky earth, a bearish hill, so to say, all fur and fangs and claws, lying athwart the high-road into Gorizia from Cormons, which accordingly turns it by skirting south.

But if Podgora be a fortification so hard to crack, what of the hilly country running due north of it, rolling fold on fold, in tangle of steep-pitched valleys and gorges clothed with woody scrub and stony screes up to the north-west mountain heights above Gorizia? If from Podgora south-west the lie of the land presents all the problems of an invasion of the eastern Sussex Downs from the Weald, northwards the problem is that, say, of the Exmoor hills backed by the Alps. I know very little mountain country, but the view from a point near the hill village of Quisca (the northern outstation of our English ambulances) reminds me much of portions of Exmoor, and yet the contours of these limestone foothills are too sharp, the valleys too narrow to be compared with Exmoor. Anyway, when you lie in the thin oak scrub not far from Quisca village, which shells have pitted here and there, and look straight on to Monte Sabatino, about two and a half miles off you notice diagonal lines dipping up and down the steep ridge face looking exactly like the stone walls on an Exmoor hillside, and you expect to see through the glass mountain sheep feeding on its lonely flanks. You see no sheep, no men, no sign of moving life, but suddenly, near the curve of the undulating line of wall, a burst of smoke rises, hovers and drifts sullenly on the wind; then comes another a few yards further on, and then another. They are Austrian shells searching their enemy's lines. And you realise that these stone walls, perhaps eighty yards apart, are the trenches; the upper one is held by the Austrians and the two lower ones by the Italians. How to advance up that naked stony slope in the face of artillery and maxim fire against wire entanglements? It means annihilation. Regiment after regiment, including the Roman Guards, has tried it.

THE GREAT ITALIAN ATTACK.

Predictions as to the date of the big assault had been plentiful, but the general bombardment of the whole Austrian line was not under way, I think, till October 14, and the long-expected infantry assault took place about a week later. It was on October 22, if I remember correctly, that the whole southern face of the Austrian trenches on Monte Sabatino took fire. On that day one saw with the glass from the Cormons hill curious shifting shadows creeping over the precipitous heights, and the same evening a glowing circle of fire rose high up the mountain side, defining the exact position of the Austrians. The Italian peasants were much excited by the sight. "Monte Sabatino is bathed in smoke and flames!" they cried dramatically, and there were lively debates as to whether the Austrians had not destroyed their own trenches, while employing liquid fire. But the flames, which came from the brushwood set alight by the Italian shells, rendered occupation of the area impossible either by the defence or the attack. The fire burnt itself out next day, and then we heard that the infantry attack had made little progress in the end, after a promising start.

It is not only on the English front in Flanders that the problem of the timing and the handling of reserves has caused subsequent heart-searchings. It is a matter of the nicest calculation, one upset by unforeseen factors. A feature of this particular attack must have been the Austrian flanking fire, judging from the accounts of the wounded and from the respectable percentage of men shot through the buttocks from the side. A buttock wound is humiliating to the recipient, and I remember how sulky were two suffering lieutenants when cross-examined in the hospital by curious visitors.

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SITUATION AT SALONIKA.

IMPREGNABLE POSITIONS OF THE ALLIES.

TRENCHES MANNED BY FRENCH "75"

The next few weeks are likely to reveal whether the Allies will be attacked in their entrenched camp at Salonika or whether they will be allowed to remain there through the winter, a perpetual menace on the flank of the German line of communications, and in secure possession of taking-off ground for possible offensive in the spring, says Mr. G. Ward Price, writing to "The Standard." For during the coming week or two the bridges and tunnel, which the French blew up in their retirement down the railway that runs beside the River Vardar, will have been repaired, and if the Germans and Bulgarians are to strike, their most favourable time will have come. King Constantine in interviews which he has given, has been explicit in stating that he will not order his army to oppose the Bulgars, even if they do violate Greek territory.

No part of the line is more thoroughly provided with all the means of defence of which this war has taught the value than the sector held by the French which I visited. They are responsible for the western flank of the Allied front, and their line, which starts in the marshes of the Vardar mouth, runs up on the eastern bank of the river about 15 miles before it turns eastward and goes on to join the British sector that follows the chain of lakes right across the head of the Chalcidice Peninsula to reach the sea in the Gulf of Orfanos, on the other side.

Much of this French sector of the line is naturally strong from the military point of view, and in the low-lying swamps that surround the Vardar mouth there is no need to cover the front with a continuous trench line. Indeed, it would be impossible to dig earthworks of any kind in such marshy soil. No attacking army could cross this malaria-haunted delta, for water gleams everywhere among the rank grass, and if a small force should try with the help of a guide to thread its way through the swamps at night it would be exposed to shell fire both from the shore and from any craft detailed for this purpose in the gulf. This system of relying almost entirely on artillery fire to protect the sections of the front is, indeed, characteristic of the French methods of defence. Their confidence in their guns is such that they do not hesitate under suitable circumstances to dispense with infantry-held trenches.

COVERED BY FRENCH GUNS.

Further upstream, towards the place where the French front makes a right angle, the left bank of the Vardar, which they hold, rises to higher ground, and dominates the plain on the western bank of the river, across which the enemy would have to advance to the assault. At a distance of five or six miles from the bank of the river, indeed, low-lying flats do change to inconsiderable ridges, which in turn lead up to a distant mountain chain, and in the fields of these ridges it is possible that heavy long-range artillery might be posted that would fire directly on to the French entrenchments by the riverside. But it is not long-distance shelling in quantity that the enemy is likely to be able to bring to bear that will enable the Germans to break through the defence of Salonika here, and even if they were to get across the flat, the coverless plain, swept as it is at night by searchlights and with all ranges known for French "75" guns, they would still have the river Vardar without a bridge, boat, or ford to cross, itself a most formidable obstacle of defence. And even if they won through so far the Germans and Bulgarians would at last come up against the entrenchments that one saw to-day. The French have been working at them ever since they arrived here on December 17 from their previous positions further up-river. They have put into them every device, art, and expedient that this campaign of trench warfare has taught them, and the result is a redoubtable position.

GROUND SIMPLY BLUE WITH WIRE.

The ground in front of delicate points of the line is simply blue with wire. It stretches out of sight in broad bands over brownish green grass. Two independent entanglements, each twelve yards wide, with gap between, is not an uncommon arrangement, the wire not being spun on "knife rests," after the English fashion, nor fastened to wooden stakes knocked in with a mallet, but made fast to iron rods of a special kind, like a harpoon with a twist in it. The trenches themselves are some of the deepest and best made I have seen. Banquette and elbow rest for firing are neatly riveted to wood. The work has been done undisturbed by enemy fire, except in a trifling way by an occasional aeroplane passing over, and the opportunity has been used to do it thoroughly. Communication trenches with traverses every six feet wind hundreds of yards up the slope of the hillsides.

The more one sees of the French in this war the greater one's admiration for them becomes. Their powers of organisation and improvisation never fail. They are a true race of soldiers, and never will Frenchmen make a pleasanter impression upon you than when you see them under war conditions of hardship, monotony, and exposure. Never are they more cheerful than after a bitterly cold night spent on the bare ground with a single sheet of canvas to hide the frosty moon from their eyes.

The longer the enemy's attacks are delayed the stronger becomes this line that the French hold. In fact, they think he will hardly adventure himself against positions which he knows to be so formidable.

UNIVERSITIES AND THE WAR.

BRITISH EDUCATION BOARD'S REPORT.

EFFECT OF RUSH FOR THE COLOURS

After a long delay two volumes of reports on those universities and university colleges which received direct grants from the Exchequer in the year 1913-14 have been issued by the Board of Education, writes "The Standard." The delay is explained in the following paragraph:—

The board regret that the issue of the volumes should have been delayed by the pressure of more urgent work caused by the absence of many members of the board's staff, either serving with the military and naval forces or temporarily transferred to other departments.

It goes on to say that the statistical information contained in the reports now issued will be of great interest, because it relates to the last full academical year before the outbreak of the war. August is a month when the universities and university colleges are deserted, and it was in August, 1914, that the great blow fell Everything in the world of higher education went away, and it will take a long time to build it up again, so the Board of Education will publish no volumes of reports for the disastrous academic year of 1914-15.

NEEDS OF THE FUTURE.

We need our universities more than ever, but they have almost vanished—so far as students are concerned. An intense reaction will come when peace comes back to the world again, for it must not be forgotten that we have in English public schools vast numbers of boys too young to join the Army, though very willing to do so, who will make the universities as full as ever when the great day comes. Our needs for the future and our present troubles are so perfectly set out in the preface to the report that it is as well to quote part of it in full:—

"From the beginning of 1914-15 onwards the influence of the war upon the universities and colleges becomes more and more disturbing.

From the rush to join the colours which immediately followed the outbreak of war, it was clear that the universities and colleges would suffer severely from the resulting decrease in the number of students in attendance, and the standing committee, under the chairmanship of Sir William McCormick, which advises the Board on University Grants, made preliminary inquiries in the autumn of 1914 in order to ascertain the extent of the financial loss which might be anticipated. As a result of these inquiries the committee recommended that arrangements should be made for the payment of a special grant to university institutions to help them to meet loss arising out of the war. The Treasury recognised the desirability of giving extra assistance to the State-aided university institutions in their difficulties, and made provision accordingly in the Estimates for 1915-16. After consideration of certain financial and other particulars which the institutions concerned were asked to supply, the Advisory Committee have recently made recommendations to the Treasury as to the payment of the special grants.

It is hoped that in this way something may be done to guard against any permanent decrease of efficiency in the institutions providing university education which will have so important a part to play in the period of reorganisation and reconstruction that must follow the close of the war.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

Among the many important national functions in which the university institutions will have a large share will be that of meeting the scientific needs of our industries on a scale which will enable this country to compete on equal terms with the best equipped of its rivals. The vital dependence of industry upon the higher branches of scientific research has been very clearly brought home to the nation during the past year, and it is hoped that a basis for steady and concerted progress in this sphere may be afforded by the far-reaching scheme for the organisation and development of scientific and industrial research which the Board announced in the White Paper recently presented to Parliament (Cd. 8005.) Under that scheme have been established (a) a committee of the Privy Council responsible for the expenditure of the funds provided by Parliament for the purpose; and (b) a small advisory council responsible to the committee of council and composed mainly of eminent scientific men with knowledge and experience of industries dependent on research. The presence on the advisory council as administrative chairman of Sir William McCormick, who also acts as chairman of the board's advisory committee on University grants, will ensure that in their closely related spheres of activity the Research Council and the Universities Committee will work in harmony and with knowledge of each other's aims."

The position of higher education establishments is here fully set out, and there is no need to go into the financial details of the year before the war. It was one of the most successful years that the universities had ever experienced. The numbers of every type of student had increased, with two exceptions. These were students of arts and students of pure science. Arts dropped by 1 per cent., and science by 5 per cent., but there was a very good reason for this. Arts and science students have been for many years the recruits for the teaching profession. For reasons that cannot be gone into in the present article the teaching profession has become less attractive than it seems to have been ten or twenty years ago. It may possibly become far less attractive to men in the years to come, but that is on the knees of the gods who control education in our country.

In the faculties of medicine, engineering, agriculture, and technology—especially in the last—the increases on the previous year were very great.

Then came the war, which in a month turned everything upside down. What has happened to our homes we know quite well. What has happened to the universities we are not likely to know for years to come, but the report is well worth consulting for the hints given here and there. One only can be quoted. It comes from Birmingham, and is laconic enough. It says:—

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